The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 2167. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PROPELLER AT ST. JOHNS.

Bombardment of Djidda by a British Man-of-War.

ELEVEN OF THE MURDERERS HUNG.

Decline in Cotton—Advance in Breadstuffs—Consols 96 1-2@96 5-8.

[By the Newfoundland and American Telegraph Company's Lines—Office No. 31 Wall-street.]

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Sunday, Aug. 29.

The steamer *Propeller*, which left Galway at 9 P. M. on Saturday, the 21st inst., arrived at this port at noon to-day.

[The line not being open on Sunday, the news could not be transmitted until yesterday.]

The steamship *Northern Light*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 20th.

By the arrival of the *Propeller* we have Liverpool advices to the 21st by mail to Galway, and to the 21st by telegraph to that port.

The news is not of importance with the exception of one item, the bombardment of Djidda by a British man-of-war, and the consequent hanging of eleven of the murderers of the British and French residents of that place.

British politics were quite stagnant.

The Emperor NAPOLEON was nearly through with his tour in Brittany.

A project had been started in Paris for connecting Europe with China by a line of telegraph.

A difficulty of a trivial nature is said to have arisen between France and Switzerland as to boundaries.

Advices from Austria state that the Government had resolved to increase its naval expenditures fully fifty per cent.

Some of the Madrid journals ridicule the idea, which has just been renewed in America, of Spain ever ceding Cuba to the United States.

It is now reported that the King of Prussia will probably abdicate the throne about the 1st of October.

Accounts of the crops in Russia are unsatisfactory, particularly in the vicinity of Odessa.

Djidda (Arabia) was bombarded by the British steamer *Cyclops* in consequence, it is said, of the delay of the Turkish authorities in granting reparation for the recent massacre of the English Consul and others. The *Cyclops* shelled the city for five days, when ISMAIL PACHA, the Turkish Commissioner, finally made his appearance in the place, and promised to arrange the matter. He subsequently executed eleven of the assassins, and sent four others to Constantinople to be dealt with there by the Sultan. The *Cyclops* then took her departure.

The dispatch conveying the above intelligence gives no account of the extent of the damage done to Djidda by the bombardment, nor of the immediate grievance which impelled the commander of the *Cyclops* to so summary a proceeding, as it was previously understood that he was to await the arrival of ISMAIL PACHA before proceeding to extremities.

We have details of India news to July 17. They fully confirm the telegraphic statements to the effect that the country was gradually quieting down.

Commercial Intelligence.

[By Telegraph to Galway.]

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Aug. 21—A. M.

The Brokers' *Circular* states that the sales of the week have been 37,000 bales, of which 1,200 were on speculation and 4,500 for export. All qualities are ⅛d. lower. The sales of Friday were 8,000 bales, including 2,000 on speculation and for export, the market closing steady at the following authorized quotations: Fair Orleans, 7¾d.; Middling Orleans, 7d.; Fair Mobiles, 7⅝d.; Middling Mobiles, 6⅞d.; Fair Uplands, 7⅛d. The stock in port is estimated at 648,000 bales, of which 567,000 were American.

STATE OF TRADE.—The Manchester market without change and firm.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Breadstuffs market has been generally quiet. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., quote Flour quiet at the following quotations: Western 20s @21s. Philadelphia and Baltimore 21s. 6d.@22s.; Ohio 22s.@23s. 6d. WHEAT, there has been an advance of about 1d. on all grades, the market closing buoyant and with tendency still upward. Western Red 5s. 6d.@6s. 3d.; Southern do. 5s. 10d.@6s. 3d.; Southern White 6s. 9d.@7s. 3d. COAN quiet, and quotations nominal; White 34s.@34s. 6d., Yellow 33s. 6d.@34s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The various circulars quote the Provision market generally steady. Beef heavy. Bacon steady. Lard firm at 60s.@62s. for retail lots. Tallow dull, and quotations barely maintained.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The Brokers' and other circulars quote RESIN steady at 4s 2d.@4s. 4d.s for common. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 39s. ASHES quiet at 32s.@32s. 6d. for Pots, and 32s.@33s. for Pearls. SUGAR firm. COFFEE dull. RICE firm; Carolina quoted at 19s. 6d.@20s. TEA slow of sale at former prices. QUERCITRON BARK is quoted at 9s. 6d.@9s. 9d. for Philadelphia, and 7s. for Baltimore. FISH OILS unchanged in price, with about an average business; Sperm is quoted at £80@£82. LINSEED OIL 34s.@34s. 6d.

LONDON MARKET.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO GALWAY.]

LONDON, Friday Evening, Aug. 20.

SUGAR is quiet and unchanged in price. COFFEE firm at previous rates. TEA unchanged and firm. RICE firm. BREADSTUFFS firm.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

There has been a fair average business in American Securities, without change in price.

MONEY MARKET.

CONSOLS closed to-day at 96⅜@96⅝ for both money and account.

HAVRE MARKET.

HAVRE, Thursday, Aug. 19.

New-Orleans *tres ordinaire* COTTON quoted at 107 francs.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Aug. 21—P. M.

COTTON has been quiet to-day, and sales reach only 6,000 bales at yesterday's rates.

FLOUR is quiet and unchanged. WHEAT closed with an advancing tendency, but the sales were small, as holders demanded still higher prices. CORN is quiet and unaltered in price.

PROVISIONS are steady.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 21—P. M.

Consols close, to-day, at 96½@96⅝ for both money and account.

There is no miscellaneous news of importance to-day.

Sailing of the Propeller for Boston.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Monday, Aug. 30.

The *Propeller* leaves this evening for Boston.

From Washington.

THE PARAGUAY EXPEDITION—THE NEGROES ON BOARD THE SLAVER ECHO TO BE SENT BACK TO AFRICA.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 30.

Commodore SHUBRICK and Commander PAGE were at the Navy Department to-day on business connected with the Paraguay Expedition. The latter will be connected with it, and serve under the former as fleet captain.

The Government having been officially advised of the landing, at Charleston, of the captured slaves from the brig *Echo*, telegraphed to-day, through the War Department, to the United States Marshal to remove them to Fort Sumpter, about five miles from Charleston. Arrangements will be made to restore them to their native land. Twelve slaves have died since the capture of the vessel, which was in an extremely filthy and unsafe condition.

From St. Louis.

NEBRASKA NEWS—THE CALIFORNIA MAIL CONTRACT.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Aug. 20.

Leavenworth dates of the 27th inst. are received. Governor RICHARDSON, of Nebraska, has called a special session of the Legislature, to convene on the 21st of September, for the purpose of remodeling the laws of the Territory, many of which he alleges to be in conflict with each other, and not offering ample security to life and property.

Mr. BUTTERFIELD, one of the overland mail California mail contractors, has arrived in this city. His purpose is to complete the arrangements for putting the contract in operation by the 15th of September.

State Politics.

ALBANY, Monday, Aug. 30.

DELOS DE WOLF, Hard, has been chosen Delegate to the Democratic State Convention from the First District of Oswego.

B. F. MCNITT, of Washington, acts with the Hard section of the party.

The Hards, to-day, declare their determination to contest all the Albany Districts, on the ground of illegal voting at the primary elections. This determination has been come to in consequence of the action of the Softs in contesting the Fourth District, where ABRAHAM VERNAM, Hard, was elected by 15 votes out of 22.

Fire at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Aug. 30.

A fire broke out here last night in the drug store of Dr. HARRIS, whose loss is $7,000; insured, $5,000.

Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Monday, Aug. 30.

The deaths by yellow fever in this city on Saturday last were 57, and for the week ending on that day 402.

YELLOW FEVER IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

Prompt Action of the Health Authorities.

Five or six cases of yellow fever have occurred within the last week in this City and its vicinity, all of them being traced directly to vessels which have arrived at this port from New-Orleans and other ports. The first case was that of MCCULLOUGH, the carpenter of the steamer *Philadelphia*, who died with every symptom of the disease at Hoboken three days ago. On Friday two persons who had been employed on board the ship *Rattler* were taken ashore sick. One, residing at No. 205 Division-street, died with black vomit yesterday morning, and the other, residing at No. 40 Rutgers street, was yesterday pronounced past recovery. These persons had been at work in the lower hold of the ship while she lay upon the Dry-Dock undergoing repairs. There were a large number of men employed on board, and it is not unlikely that other cases may arise from the same source. One other case, in fact, was yesterday reported to have occurred in East Broadway, but the precise location, or name of the party, was not given. The Mayor, on learning the fact concerning the *Rattler*, promptly ordered her to the Quarantine, not however, without strong remonstrances, and even threatening communications from her owners. They told the Mayor they would hold the City responsible for the vessel if he sent her away. The Mayor replied, "We will scuttle your ship if it is necessary to do so to protect the public health; and talk about the liability afterwards." He, however, gave them until Sunday noon to take in ballast, to enable the ship to "stand up" at her anchorage, and at 1 o'clock P. M. she was underway in tow of a steam-tug for Quarantine. This ship lost a boy on the passage from New-Orleans, whom the Captain, (GUIGLIMO,) it is alleged, imprudently took from the hospital while he was sick. Since her arrival she had been sold to a new firm, who were fitting her for a voyage to Sumatra.

Two other cases of fever were reported to the Mayor early yesterday morning, originating on board the *Philadelphia*. JOHN COLE, the third Assistant Engineer of that steamer, died on Sunday night, at the Ohio House, corner of Warren and Washington-streets. Another person also connected with the *Philadelphia* was lying sick at the same place. Upon inquiring of Dr. ROBINSON, who attended upon both cases, he stated that they were typhus, and not yellow fever; the peculiar symptoms of the latter disease not appearing at all. Dr. ROCKWELL, however, made an examination and pronounced them sporadic cases of yellow fever, originating, like the Hoboken case, on board of the steamer. Hereupon the *Philadelphia* was immediately ordered down to lower Quarantine. The mandate was promptly obeyed by the owners, although this sudden diversion of the steamer from her position upon the mail line is a serious detriment to them, and seriously interferes with their arrangements.

The sickness on board the *Philadelphia* was confined to the colored crew, two of whom died on the passage. The Captain says the sickness was caused by imprudent exposure on the part of the seamen. She was detained at Quarantine for about a week, when her cargo was discharged into lighters, and the vessel was fumigated and cleansed.

THE CASES IN BROOKLYN.

On Friday last Dr. BOYD, acting Health Officer of Brooklyn, was notified that a case of yellow fever existed in Amity-street, near Columbia, in the person of a lighterman, who had been employed on board of vessels unloading at Quarantine. The case was privately removed to the Flatbush Hospital, where it is reported to have terminated fatally. Yesterday another case was said to have occurred (also a lighterman,) but Dr. BOYD, acting, as he says, under the instructions of the Board of Health, preserves a mysterious silence on the subject. For this reason the public are not fully informed as to the particulars of the case, and are naturally inclined to magnify the danger to which they are exposed. These cases, however, being all directly traceable to vessels which have arrived from sickly ports, there is no occasion for alarm. The Brooklyn Board of Health have passed an absurd resolution that all persons who have been employed on board any vessel or lighter, or in any store where quarantined cargoes have been discharged or stored, shall remain for ten days on board the vessel or lighter, or in the store, after they shall have been so employed.

City Inspector MORTON, with the view of taking every precautionary measure possible, had the rooms and premises in which the yellow fever has recently occurred, thoroughly deodorised and renovated, by the most powerful chemical agents, and caused all the bedding to be burned.

The proceedings of the Castleton and New-Brighton people, concerning the yellow fever on Staten Island, and a communication of Health Officer THOMPSON, on a proposal to stop the Staten Island Ferry-boats from their usual trips, will be found on the Second Page of the TIMES of this day.

VENEZUELA.

Late and Important Intelligence—Blockade of Laguayra and Porto Cabello.

We learn, says the Baltimore *Patriot* of Saturday last, by the arrival of the schooner *Peerless*, Captain PATTERSON, at this port from Porto Cabello, in the very quick passage of thirteen days' trip, the following very interesting advices:

On the 12th inst., the British steam frigates *Buzzard* and *Tartar*, and a French war steamer, name not known, under command of Captain PEEL, of the *Buzzard*, blockaded the port of Laguayra, taking captives a large number of coasting vessels anchored therein, and the 14th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., the same fleet blockaded Porto Cabello, likewise capturing a large number of coasting vessels. At the latter there were thirteen sail taken. On the approach of the war steamers the shipping was deserted by their officers and crews, most of them jumping overboard and swimming to the shore from their vessels that were overhauled in the port. Captain PATTERSON states that the blockade was caused by the Government refusing to give up the person of Gen. MONAGAS.

The course thus pursued by the British commander has already been foreshadowed. The preliminary action of the Squadron is reported in our English files. On the 17th day of July we learn that the following letter was received by the British Vice-Consul at Laguayra:

Copy of a Letter sent by Captain Dunlop to Her Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul at Laguayra:

HER MAJESTY'S STEAMER TARTAR, off Laguayra, July 17.

SIR: I have to request that you will give notice to the British merchants and other British residents at Laguayra that I have a communication to make to them, which it may be of importance to British interests in Venezuela that they should have an early intimation of, and that I will make that communication on board Her Majesty's ship *Tartar* at 11 o'clock A. M. on Monday next, the 19th inst., to all those who choose to attend.

I will send boats to the jetty at 10:30 A. M. on that day to convey those gentlemen on board who may be there. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. DUNLOP.

The meeting was held on board the *Tartar*; 16 gentlemen attended, English, and others having English interests in their hands. The following passed:

Captain DUNLOP stated that it was possible that the differences between Venezuela and England and France might become complicated to such an extreme as to cause hostilities to take place; that he expected more English and French vessels of war to enforce the fulfillment of the promises given by Venezuela, adding, that if they were not brought to a satisfactory conclusion, a refusal to do so would be held as a *casus belli*. Mr. THOMPSON asked Captain DUNLOP if he thought that hostilities would take place under any circumstances. Captain DUNLOP replied, he not only thought so, but assured him that they would. Captain DUNLOP advised them to use their influence with the Government to comply with the demands made by the French and English Consuls.

The merchants of Laguayra have subsequently sent at note to the Consuls of the other friendly Powers, requesting their mediation.

The demands made by the English and French Consuls are as follows:

1. That Gen. MONAGAS, I. GIUSEPPI, and GUTIERREZ, shall immediately receive their passports and leave the country.

2. That the Governor of Caraccas be deposed, &c.

3. That compensation shall be made to Mr. RONDIER for arresting him while bearer of dispatches for Mr. BINGHAM; also for a Frenchman who was murdered in a drunken broil in the suburbs.

Private communications from Venezuela, by the present mail, adds the London *Times*, show that the country is again threatened with disturbance. A strong party is said to have risen in favor of MONAGAS, and to have destroyed several villages, their course being marked by great atrocities. These new dangers seem to be generally attributed to the encouragement given to the defeated faction by the steps taken by the English and French Ministers against the new Government. There was every disposition, it is said, on the part of the men now in power to do the utmost for the bondholders, but the English had been rendered so unpopular by recent events that the task would be very difficult.

EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

SHIPWRECK OF THE ABBY LANGDON

The Atlantic Telegraph in England.

THE TOUR OF NAPOLEON III

LATER FROM THE EAST.

COTTON STEADY—BREADSTUFFS QUIET—CONSOLS 96 1-4 a 96 1-2.

The screw steamship *City of Baltimore*, R. LEITCH, Esq., Commander, which sailed from Liverpool at 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the 18th of August, arrived at this port at an early hour yesterday morning.

The screw steamer *Austria* arrived out at Southampton on the night of the 15th, and the Cunard steamship *America*, from New-York, reached Liverpool at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 16th August.

The steamship *North Star* and *Borussia* were appointed to sail from Southampton for New-York on the same day that the *City of Baltimore* left Liverpool.

Owing to the repairs in progress upon the steamer *Indian Empire*, that vessel would not be ready to sail from Galway on her advertised day—the 24th of August—her place was therefore to be filled by the steamer *Pacific*, which had been purchased by Mr. LEVER for the purpose, at a cost of £44,000. The *Pacific* is a side-wheel steamer, one of the fastest vessels afloat, the property of Messrs. LLOYD, BEILBY & Co., of the Royal Exchange Buildings, London.

The ship *Abbey Langdon*, of New-York, bound from Akyab to Antwerp, with a cargo of 1,800 tons of rice, ran ashore during a thick fog in Freshwater Bay, Isle of Wight, on the night of the 12th of August. Tugs were sent to her assistance, but were unable to get her off. She was making water fast, and fears were entertained that she would go to pieces. The ship and cargo were valued at £40 000.

At the latest advices the vessel remained in the same position.

A dispatch from Yarmouth says: "They are discharging the cargo, (570 bags of rice, in a dry state, have been brought from her by Mr. DAY, of this place.) The ship has 17 feet of water in her hold. If the weather remains fine, the cargo may be saved in a damaged state. The ship, most probably, will become a wreck."

A dispatch from Cowes adds: "Three smacks laden with rice from the American ship *Abbey Langdon*, from Akyab for Antwerp, on shore at Compton Bay, have proceeded for Southampton. The *Genevra* and *Accommodation* have sailed for Compton Bay, to take in rice from the wreck."

Mr. CUNARD, according to the London *Globe*, has offered to place vessels on the line which will bring British Columbia within 35 days steaming from Liverpool.

It is the intention of the British Government to send out forthwith to British Columbia a force of Royal Engineers, provided with everything necessary for the formation of roads and bridges to open up the resources of the colony, and to erect blockhouses for the reception and safe custody of the gold which may be disposed of by the miners, and at the same time to form an organized military force for the maintenance of law and order.

The Duke of MALAKOFF gave a grand banquet in London on Sunday, the 15th of August, in celebration of the Emperor's *fête* day. All the Foreign Ministers, including Mr. DALLAS, and several members of the Cabinet, were present.

At a meeting of the European and American Steam Company, held in London, a statement was submitted showing such an unsatisfactory condition of the financial affairs that the concern was in danger of being wound up in the Court of Bankruptcy. A Committee was appointed to call for the accounts of Messrs. CROSKEY & Co., the agents of the line, and to take the requisite steps to prevent the Company from being wound up. This state of things is reported to be owing to unfortunate differences between the directors and the managers, Messrs. CROSKEY & Co., the result of which has already proved so disastrous as to induce the directors to dishonor their acceptance for £20,000, as also to refuse payment of the debentures now falling due. The effect of these differences has already reduced the £9 shares to 35s. We are happy, says the Hampshire *Independent*, to be able to say we have the strongest assurances from quarters on which we may rely, that Messrs. CROSKEY & Co. are not to blame for this lamentable state of things, and that if their wishes are consulted the Company will be kept out of Chancery, the acceptances and debentures honored, and a dividend be at once paid. The British Foreign Office issues a notice that the Mixed Commission for adjusting claims against Montevideo, agreeably to the treaty of June 23, 1857, was installed at that city on June 23, 1858, and that consequently, claims of persons residing within the territory of the Republic will be admitted up to 21st of September next, and claims of persons beyond that territory up to the 20th of December next.

The British Admiralty had advertised for tenders for the conveyance of 150 troops to Vancouver's Island, *viâ* Cape Horn.

Some sensation had been created in London by the discovery of the dead body of a man lying in the open road, and the subsequent confession of a naval officer, Lieut. CLAVERING, that he had unintentionally caused the man's death by the use of a sword cane, in defending himself from the man's attack upon him.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company officially announce the reception and dispatch of messages through the cable—including the one from Queen VICTORIA to the President of the United States.

Nothing is yet said as to the public working of the line.

The tenders for the Indian Loan of £3,576,000 had been opened. The minimum price fixed was 97, and the offer at and above that rate amounted to £3,179,500, leaving only about £400,000 still to be allotted. The first installment, amounting to nearly £600,000, was to be paid on the 23d of August.

GEORGE COMBE, the author of the *Constitution of Man*, died on the 14th of August.

The Emperor and Empress of France continued their tour through Brittany, meeting with enthusiastic receptions at all points.

One of the incidents of the Emperor's tour was that when at Port Louis, he paid a visit to the room in which he had been held a prisoner.

The annual *fête* day of the Emperor, Aug. 15, passed off well, the usual popular amusements being resorted to in Paris.

Letters from Paris mention a general expectation that the Bank of France would, in a few days, reduce its rate of discount from 3½ to 3 per cent.

On the Paris Bourse, on the 17th inst., a buoyant tone prevailed, and the 3 per cents which opened at 69.30 closed at 69.45.

A telegram from Paris, of the 17th, says:

"The sitting of the Conference held yesterday was the last. It will only reassemble on Thursday to sign the Convention."

Two political pamphlets, one entitled "Cherbourg and England," and the other, "Shall we have War with England?" had been published in Paris, and attracted considerable attention. The first-named is attributed to M. JULES LECHEVALLIER, an ex-refugee in England, and at present employed in one of the Ministries, and the other is signed by a M. S. MEDORAS. Both pamphlets are written in a spirit hostile to England, particularly to the "privileged classes."

On the other hand, the speeches recently delivered in England by Messrs. ROEBUCK and LINDSAY, two of the members of Parliament who were present at the Cherbourg *fêtes*, and who strongly denounced the policy of the Emperor, had awakened the indignation of the Paris journalists, and had given rise to sundry bitter rejoinders.

The Paris *Patrie* suggests that a new conquest would be achieved by the cause of peace, were the neutrality of telegraphic communication to be proclaimed.

A slight shock of earthquake was experienced at Toulon on the night of the 13th of August.

The French ships of war in the Adriatic are to remain there for some time longer.

It was stated that two new line-of-battle ships were to be immediately put on the stocks

It was again rumored that the Ministry of Marine would be combined with the Ministry for Algeria and that Prince NAPOLEON, as the head of the combined departments, would be honored with the dignity of Grand Admiral.

Rear-Admirals RIGAULT, DE GENOUILLY and PELLION had been promoted to the rank of Vice-Admirals. In consequence of this promotion, it was presumed that the former would be removed from the command of the French squadron in China.

There had been a manifest fall in the price of wheat throughout France. The new crop had been housed in excellent condition. The markets for wines and brandies were inactive.

The *Moniteur* publishes a report made to the Emperor by Count WALEWSKI, Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the subject of the claims of French commerce for the damage caused by the privateers of Columbia from 1824 to 1827. The report goes on to state that a convention was concluded at Bogota in December, 1856, by which it was agreed that a sum of 810,000 francs should be paid to the claimants, with interest at 4 per cent. After the convention had been entered into, the State of Columbia was broken up into three States, and it was necessary to have the consent of the two States of the Equador and Venezuela to the arrangement previously made with New-Granada. Conventions to that effect, continues the report, have been since entered into with the States in question, and as the money paid into the *Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations* now amounts to a considerable sum, the report recommends the appointment of a commission to liquidate the affair, and decide on the division of the funds among the different claimants. The report is followed by a decree carrying out the above recommendation, Baron BRENIER, Minister Plenipotentiary, being appointed President of the commission.

A riot broke out on the 5th at Tilborg, in Holland, in consequence of the police having interdicted a song to be sung in the streets which was insulting to a family in the town. Two persons were reported killed and several wounded. The military had to restore order.

Queen VICTORIA remained at Potsdam in privacy with her daughter, whose accouchment is expected in October. A letter from Berlin says:

"A police order prohibiting the newspapers from alluding to the deliberations of the Council of Ministers, has produced a great sensation here. The prohibition is attributed to important discussions which are about to take place in the Council respecting the regency. It seems certain that the Prince of Prussia will soon definitively assume the reigns of government, and that the ministry will be greatly modified, if not entirely changed."

The Paris Correspondent of the London *Times* writing on the 13th of August, says:

"It is very positively stated to-day that the resumption of diplomatic relations with Naples is decided upon, and even that the fact was announced, although not officially, in one of the last Conferences on the affairs of the Danubian Principalities, in reply to a question from the Austrian Minister."

A letter from Florence asserts that Gen. FERRARI DE GRADO, Commandant-General of the Tuscan troops, has fallen into complete disgrace, and that this is looked upon as an important event; as nothing less, in short, than the abandonment by the Grand Duke of the Austrian policy, and of his drawing towards Piedmont.

The official Vienna *Gazette* publishes the statement of the budget of 1857. Despite a considerable increase in receipts and a great reduction of expenses, the Government admits that there is a deficit of 42,000,000 florins (£4,200,000.) The deficit of 1856 was 60,000,000 florins.

A conspiracy was discovered some time since at Lemberg, the capital of Austrian Galicia. It originated in one of the schools there, most of the conspirators being from 12 to 15 years of age. Eleven of them have been tried and sentenced,—one to death, and the others to various terms of imprisonment. In passing sentence, the Judges themselves recommended them to mercy, on account of their extreme youth. The investigation is said to have put the Government on the track of a more formidable conspiracy, with ramifications in Russian Poland, with a view to a general rising of all the Sclavonic populations of Austria to form a republic, which would comprise some 9,000,000 of inhabitants.

The Archduke STEPHEN, of Austria, ex-Governor-General of Hungary, who has for some years been living in a sort of exile, in the Duchy of Nassau, has returned to Vienna; and a reconciliation has taken place between him and the Emperor.

Advices from Copenhagen speak hopefully of the probability of an amicable and early settlement of the differences between Denmark and the Frankfort Diet. Notwithstanding the opposition of Hanover, it was considered in the Danish capital not unlikely that the Diet would accept the propositions made, and that all difficulties respecting the Duchies would at last be overcome. In confirmation of this view a Hanover journal announces that the Diet had accepted the propositions of the Committee relating to the Holstein affair.

The Bombay mail of July 19 arrived at Alexandria on the 8th of August.

The news is of no special importance. The Gwalior army had been broken up and gone into quarters, and Sir HUGH ROSE had resumed command of the Poonah Division.

The Gwalior fugitives had reached Bowlespore, 30 miles below Jeypore. General ROBERTS' advanced guard was moving to meet them.

Matters were said to be settling down in all parts of India, although there were 20,000 to 30,000 rebels in the field.

The rainy season had commenced favorably.

A Lucknow dispatch says the enemy had become discouraged since his defeat at Neuvabgunge The Begum and her son, now called the King of Oude, were at Bundee, and the rebels were collecting there.

The Bombay Presidency was quiet.

In the Bombay import market a large business had been done at an advance in prices.

Freights had slightly improved.

Exchange was at 1s. 11½d. for Bank bills.

Calcutta letters report the suspens on of ALLAN DOFFELL & Co., and LANGLOIS & Co., the latter a French house with large liabilities. Other houses were expected to follow, but none of importance.

THE VERY LATEST.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 18—2 P. M.

The *Times* correspondent mentions the probability of an expedition being undertaken against Madagascar by the united forces of England and France to punish the inhabitants for their cruelty and piracy.

The same authority states that the Paris Conference will sign the Convention to-morrow.

The French Consul at Alexandria has been ordered to proceed to Djidda to make investigations respecting the recent outrage.

It is officially stated in the *Gazette* of Vienna that Austria, in conjunction with France, Sardinia and Turkey, is now in favor of the St. George's branch of the Danube.

The *Dagbladt* states that the King of Denmark intends shortly to visit Schleswig. He will remain at Gluckstadt before proceeding to witness a review of troops at Rendsburg.

The *Zeit* contradicts news given by the *New Gazette*, of Hanover, a few days ago, to the effect that the Diet had adopted the report of the Commission on the Holstein question, and adds that the *Journal* is also incorrect in its report of the last sitting of the Diet. Oldenburg did not vote, and Coburg voted with Hanover.

The King of Prussia is expected next week at Potsdam.

The Queen paid a visit to Berlin on Monday, and was received with great enthusiasm.

O'DONNELL has fallen ill. The Ministerial organs at Madrid say that more than 30,000 voters were on the lists illegally before the revision.

The *Discussion* recommends the Spanish Government to make war on the Riff Pirates, and says the conquest of a part of Morocco, which is remarkably fertile, would be very easy.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Daily Dispatches from Valentia to London.

FRIDAY, Aug. 13.—Since the first landing of the cable the progress of affairs towards perfection has been most marked and regular. Every hour, whether by day or by night, has developed some new and interesting feature, giving brighter and brighter hopes for the future. The signals, from the second day, have always been perfectly legible from Newfoundland, but the incomplete arrangements there prevented an interchange of communication at first; now, however, the interchange is perfect. Step by step the rapidity of communication has increased, and already equals the most sanguine expectations formed, and gives unmistakable evidence of vast improvement.

The following messages have been received from Valentia during the day. The first is as follows: "The receipt of 26 words yesterday evening from Newfoundland relative to instruments has satisfied me as to the cause of delay in the full and free interchange of messages. They now read and acknowledge our words accurately. We receive at very good speed from them, while they can as yet only receive from us slowly. I hope to be able to transmit the message from her Majesty to the President this afternoon." The second message states that the instruments are nearly adjusted, and words pass through accurately in both directions.

SATURDAY, Aug. 14.—Communications from the staff in Newfoundland relative to the adjustment and working of the instruments, continue to be hourly received at this station, and with that accuracy which is nothing less than marvelous. No commercial regular messages have as yet, we understand, passed along the line, the privilege of the opening message having been reserved for Her Majesty, the knowledge of whose warm interest in the success of the undertaking has prompted this graceful homage to our Queen on the part of the Directors of the Company.

It is, we are told, hourly expected that this royal opening of the line will take place, and that it will speedily be followed by a response from America in the shape of a reply from the President to the Queen's Message; shortly after which, we hear, it is probable that the line will be opened to the public.

MONDAY, Aug. 16.—The following message was dispatched this evening, from the Directors in England to the Directors in America:

"Europe and America are united by telegraph. 'Glory to God in the highest; on earth, peace; good will towards men.'"

This message, including the addresses of senders and receivers, occupied thirty-five minutes in transmission, and consisted of thirty-one words.

Immediately afterwards a message from her Majesty to the President of the United States, consisting of ninety-nine words, was received at Newfoundland in sixty-seven minutes. Both messages were repeated back to Valentia to test their accuracy, and were found to have been taken with great exactness.

Of course, unless permission were given, the contents of her Majesty's dispatch cannot be made public.

TUESDAY, Aug. 17.—This morning we have the following message, the last thirty-eight words of which were received in twenty-two minutes, from Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, who is at Newfoundland:

"CYRUS W. FIELD, Newfoundland, to Directors Atlantic Telegraph Company, London: Newfoundland, Monday—Entered Trinity Bay noon of the 5th. Landed cable on the 6th. On Thursday morning ship at once to St. Johns. Two miles of shore cable, with end ready for splicing.

When was cable landed at Valentia? Answer by telegraph, and forward by letters to New-York."

It will thus be seen that the line is now capable of being worked with perfect accuracy, and the Company will now proceed, as rapidly as is consistent with the establishment of a proper system, to make the necessary arrangements for opening the communication to the public, in doing which, however, some delay must necessarily occur.

The following dispatch was also received:

"We are now receiving from Newfoundland accurately, with perfect signals, at the rate of one hundred words per hour.

Daily Quotations of Stock in London.

FRIDAY, Aug. 13.—The Atlantic Telegraph stock was quoted to-day at from £840@£880—par £1,000.

SATURDAY, Aug. 14.—Atlantic Telegraph shares were dealt in to some extent. The transactions officially reported were at £835, £855 and £845, and the closing price was £850@£900.

MONDAY, Aug. 16.—The shares of the Atlantic Telegraph Company were officially marked to-day £835, £855 and £845, and were last quoted £850@£870.

TUESDAY, Aug. 17.—Atlantic Telegraph shares were sold at £860 and £850. The closing price was £840@£860.

Progress and Further Extension.

From the London Daily News, Aug. 18.

The infant Telegraph begins to speak well and plainly. The lisping period is already passed. The plaintive "Repeat, repeat—speak slower," is no longer heard. The angelic salutation, "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men," has sped in winged words, with lightning speed, through all the wonders of the great deep, from the Old World to the New. The same words have been echoed back by the responsive lightning from the adventurous colonists of America to their parent isles. Is it not well that these words should be the first articulate speech of the new wonder of man's progress?

The same Almighty Power who gave man dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over every living thing that moveth upon the earth, has taught him in these days to subdue to his use the most mysterious powers of nature. Let him, therefore, in all humility celebrate his triumph by rendering the glory to God in the highest.

The inhabitants of these British Isles have so increased and multiplied that their home has long been too narrow for them. They have gone forth to replenish the earth and subdue it. They have spread over the greater part of the New World. Over the northern breadth of that continent the British tongue and the British race are predominant. The bond of instantaneous communication, annihilating time and space, between brethren of the same blood, speech and religion, ought surely to be the means of perpetuating peace and good will.

As yet, we know not the message of Queen VICTORIA to the President of the United States. We can anticipate—that it will be worthy to This we can anticipate—that it will be worthy to go down to history as fitting words to be sent from the ruler of one half the Anglo-SAXON race to the ruler of the other—fitting words to cement amity and union between the representatives of the progress and freedom of the world.

The speed of transmission seems steadily to increase; first, 31 words are transmitted in 35 minutes, then 99 words in 67 minutes, now 100 words per hour are transmitted by perfect signals with accuracy. To estimate this speed we must remember that every letter requires the transmission of a certain number of signals, or electric waves, for the speaking instruments now in use. To transmit 100 words per hour indicates the passage of about 40 signals per minute. If each of these signals were to record a letter, some seven hundred words per hour might be flashed from Newfoundland to Valentia.

Nothing can be more promising than these exploits of the infant Telegraph. No one could predicate with any certainty what retardation the electric waves might experience when passing along their narrow road beneath the pressure of two miles of ocean water. A sensible retardation had been observed in submarine lines trifling in length, when compared with the two thousand miles of cable now buried in the depths of the Atlantic. Who could tell beforehand that this retardation might not have increased in some fearful ratio with the distance? Now all doubts are solved; the powers of transmission of the cable are found to be increased rather than diminished by the pressure and temperature to which it is subjected.

Supposing, however, that the speaking or printing apparatus of the Atlantic Telegraph can be raised to the highest degree of efficiency, the wants of two worlds must speedily outstrip its capabilities. It is but a single line of electric rail. Messages can pass but one way at a time. The same craving necessities which demand not only double lines of railway, but express trains of 60 miles an hour, will soon require a double path for the winged words of the East to pass to the West without jostling the *Ariels* of the New World.

Two thousand miles of cable joining Britain with America is but the swaddling-band of infant Telegraphy. *Ariel's* work is not half nor a quarter done. The girdle-belt of an empire on which the sun never sets must follow the course of the luminary of the day. It will not be complete till East meets West, and the Queen of the Ocean becomes the bright jewel which unites the electric zone.

We have messages of peace and love for our brethren of the extreme West, but our hearts pant with burning words for the encouragement of our heroes in the East. If it be our mission to civilize the dark abodes of cruelty and anarchy in the East; if the empire of the East, as well as the Western Indies, is to be preserved for our rules; if justice and peace are to succeed lawless rapine and demoniac strife, the electric cord which shall unite England with her Indian Empire cannot be longer neglected.

The submarine road to India requires but three or four strides, each less than those just accomplished. The experience already acquired is not insignificant. It is but a small proof of a sanguine temperament to express the conviction that the new strides of electric communication required can be made far more easily and with far less expense than that already accomplished. Though we by no means join in the ominous forebodings of those who dream of French invasions, yet we know that the volcano of European politics is but slumbering under the surface of affairs. An irruption may burst forth at any moment which may involve the relations of Europe in universal conflagration.

Is it wise, when we can so easily, so readily, make ourselves master of an independent route, to trust the exigencies of our Indian Empire to lines from which at any instant we can be excluded? We can trust our own mails, which pass by no prying eyes. Telegraphic communication is patent to every governing Power through whose dominions it passes. No cypher can withstand the scrutinising glance of human intellect. WHEATSTONE, whose name must ever be associated with the triumphs of electric telegraphy, is one of the fathers, if not the very parent, of the most wondrous child of man's brain, defies you to invent any cypher he cannot decipher.

To give up all our Mediterranean hard-fought-for and hard-earned possessions, to make France and Austria the bearers of our unsealed dispatches, would be policy as wise as to extinguish our dominion over the sea, and to neglect a Submarine Telegraph to India.

We cannot for an instant suppose that our Ministers will be so judicially blind, we do not believe our commercial men are so destitute of public spirit and enterprise, as to neglect so plain a task. Symptoms of the restoration of peace to India are already apparent We desire, as the most ardent wish of our hearts—a wish which will find an echo in every Englishman's breast—that peace and good may be most speedily restored to our Indian Empire. We also hope that the sun will not run through another circle of the heavenly signs before the lightning words may flash through the Atlantic, Mediterranean, and Indian Oceans, the angelic salutation of peace and good will to the swarthy children of the sun; that Queen VICTORIA may have the intense gratification of sending with lightning speed the words of peace and pardon to her deluded children of the far East.

THE WAR IN CHINA.

The Allied Expedition on the Pei-ho—The Advance up the River—Tien-Sin—The Quarters of the Embassy—The City Described—Arrival of the Imperial Commissioners—Negotiations Opened—Reinforcements—Whereabouts of the American Commissioner—The River and City—Opportunities for Trade—Remarks of the London Times.

Correspondence of the London Times.

TIEN

impossible for the Chinese to bar our egress by sinking junks. The crowd of these making their escape, in obedience to orders, was sometimes so great as to cause as hopeless a jam as may occasionally be seen in Temple-bar. This was accomplished in a few days, and without the slightest difficulty—an operation which the French Admiral had declared impossible, unless supported by a land force of 4,000 men, and which might have been as successfully undertaken a month sooner, had not obstacles existed of a far greater character than any which the Chinese have it in their power to interpose. At this time of year the loss of that month, the finest in the year, is most deeply to be regretted. Already we have most disagreeable evidence of the proximity and probable temperature of a Pekin Summer. As soon as the Ambassadors were made aware of the complete success of the Admirals, they determined to follow them to Tien-sin, in pursuance of their original intention, and reached that city on the morning of the 30th of May. A spacious temple, occasionally used as a residence by a former emperor, commanding a view of the river at its junction with the Grand Canal, and opposite the city, was appropriated for the accommodation of the French and English Ambassadors. Numbers of Chinese servants were in attendance; many of the rooms had been newly papered, and the work of furnishing up was going on briskly. Baron GROS and Lord ELGIN occupy two light and airy pavilions on the summit of a mound, ascended by a pathway of ornamental rockwork. Their respective staffs are scattered in sundry fragile buildings of quaint construction, with paper walls, or have made their bedrooms in a joss-house, in which gods and goddesses are the principal articles of furniture. A spacious garden, inclosed by a wall, surrounds the whole. English and French guards occupy the out-houses and stand sentry at the principal entrances. The national flags float proudly over all, and a line of gun-boats are moored within 20 yards of the windows. These consist at present of the *Coromandel*, *Cormorant*, *Slaney*, and *Opossum* (English), the *Avalanche*, *Fusée* and *Dragonne* (French). The *Staunch*, *Bustard* and *Kestrel* are at anchor a mile above the town, and the *Leven*, *Woodcock* and *Firm* are somewhere between this and the fleet. The *Woodcock* and *Kestrel*, both 40 horse power, arrived a few days after the capture of Tungkoo. A party of engineers have also arrived from Hong Kong in the *Sampson*, and are engaged in blowing up the forts, after which it is expected they will come here. Numerous yamuns afford abundant barrack accommodation. Notwithstanding the great variations in the temperature, (the thermometer ranges from 65° to 86° in the 24 hours,) the health of the men continues excellent; supplies are abundant, although some little reluctance has been apparent on the part of the country people lately in bringing them in, through fear of incurring the displeasure of the authorities. Ice is a luxury in which the Chinese upper classes freely indulge during the Summer months; boats and coolies carrying large blocks of it are constantly seen passing to and fro, and the barbarians have not been slow to avail themselves of so refreshing an article of consumption.

The interior of the city has been explored, but offers few attractions to the stranger. The streets are broader than those in Southern cities, the houses poorer, and the curiosity shops not to be discovered at all.

The city is nearly a square, situated on the angle formed by the junction of the Grand Canal with the Pei-ho River. Each face is about a mile long; the wall, which would offer no great obstacle, either from its height or solidity, to an attacking force, is said to mount only 80 cannon. Formerly a large floating population inhabited boats on the river and canal, and an extensive water traffic radiated in all directions from this point. Since, however, the destruction of a large portion of the Grand Canal by the eccentric course recently taken by the Yellow River, the traffic upon the smaller channels, which depended upon this main artery for their supply, has very much decreased in extent and importance. The suburbs of Tien-sin cover a great extent of ground, but the houses are generally mere mud huts, surrounded by mud walls, between which wind narrow, dirty lanes. Beyond the suburbs are kitchen gardens and fruit trees, and then a plain, unbroken by anything higher than brick-kiln, extends to the horizon. Four rivers meander through this plain, their course marked by groves of trees, and far as eye can reach stretches a vast expanse of bearded wheat, undivided by fence or hedgerow. Most of the roads are raised causeways, as a great portion of this country is submerged after the rains. The ditches by which it is traversed in every direction are well bridged. Ponies and mules are abundant, and some of the members of the missions already take their evening rides along the road to Pekin. The bands of the *Calcutta* and *Nemesis* play morning and evening, and collect large crowds of admiring Chinese.

The wholesome effect which this movement on Tien-sin has produced upon the Chinese Government is already apparent, and has proved most satisfactorily the wisdom of the policy pursued by the representatives of the four Powers, which has been to conduct negotiations at a point as near the capital as possible, so as to bring that pressure to bear upon the Imperial Government without which it is hopeless to expect its compliance with the demands of the outer barbarians, however reasonable and moderate those demands may be.

The day before yesterday two new Imperial Commissioners arrived with great ceremony from Pekin. They were accompanied by a large mounted retinue and followed by a train of mule carts carrying their baggage. These functionaries, by name Kweiliang and Hwashana, are mandarins of the highest rank in the empire. They have announced themselves as specially empowered to treat upon all the points specified by us as subjects of negotiation by virtue of the Imperial decree, similar to that which was conferred upon Keying on the occasion of the last treaty, as a further proof of which they style themselves by our manufactured word "Plenipotentiary," a term unknown in their official vocabulary. A preliminary interview has been arranged with the British Ambassador for to-day in a building set apart for the purpose. Lord ELGIN will be accompanied by a guard of 150 Marines and the band of the *Calcutta*. Meantime it has been arranged that the *Fury* shall proceed to-morrow to Hong Kong for the purpose of sending up by the troopships *Adventure* and *Assistance*, the 59th Regiment, a battalion of Marines, and some artillery, which the arrival of the native regiments from India and the expected advent of the 77th from Australia, enabled Gen. STRAUBENZEE to spare from the garrison of Canton. The French Admiral is daily expecting a force of 600 marines, who have just come out from France, so that within six weeks we may calculate upon having collected here a military force of 3,000 men, besides a very strong naval brigade. In the event of the negotiations now about to be commenced, terminating unsatisfactorily, there will be no difficulty whatever, with this strong body of men, in marching to Pekin along the excellent road which leads to that city; and, however obstinate and impracticable our previous experience may lead us to believe the Chinese Government, we can hardly suppose it to be so infatuated as to brave the serious consequences which must accrue if it continue to resist our demands, with an army encamped beneath the walls of their capital prepared to enforce them.

From these facts it would appear that the result of the policy pursued by the allied Governments has been to place them in an attitude which gives them a complete military command over the Imperial Government without interrupting the trade at any of the ports.

Count PUTIATINE and Mr. REED, the Russian and American Ministers, are living in a yamun which they have rented upon the banks of the river.

From Another Correspondent.

PECHELI GULF, Thursday, June 3.

We find that the bar of hard mud at the entrance, is the only impediment to navigation that exists in the Pei-ho, and it, I fancy, could easily be deepened by means of a dredging machine. At present, only vessels of 11 feet draught may cross; the bar is above 1,200 yards long, and then 18 or 20 feet is found at low water to a point five miles above Taku: thence to Tien-sin 12 feet may always be counted upon, for, although here and there there is less at low water, there is considerably more at high water. The river between the sea and Tien-sin preserves an almost uniform breadth, equal to the Thames at Putney; the current is not at this season more than 1½ knots per hour, but it holds a great deal of fine mud in solution. The river is remarkably winding, and the turning points very acute, but that it is easy of ascent the best proof I can give is that the *Coromandel*, 200 odd feet long, is now at Tien-sin. The banks of the stream are remarkably well kept, and the track paths, which are continuous on either side, in excellent condition, as they will need to be to do the work of the thousands of Shanghae and Shantung junks we found loading and unloading throughout the whole distance from Taku to Tien-sin. The river in no case up to the great canal requires artificial embankments; indeed, the level of the river was considerably below that of the adjacent plains, and when at its highest only overflows the marshes and salines below Taku. Its bed is generally a stiff, tenacious clay, and neither rock nor stone has been seen since we entered the Pei-ho. Tien sin is a great disappointment. The city itself, situated on the angle between the canal and the river, is only a square of about one mile on each face—a collection of mean one storied houses, intersected at right angles by two streets; the rest a miserable collection of lanes and hovels; walls in perfect ruins. Along the space marked with houses in MACARTNEY'S chart houses and salt stores still exist: but such a miserable collection of mud hovels! only relieved here and there by some wealthy yamun. There is, notwithstanding this squalor and poverty, undoubted proofs of an immense business being done here in grain and merchandise for the interior, and I fancy Tien-sin is like many places in Russia—a town where once a year merchants meet to buy, sell and exchange, and then depart, leaving it but little the richer for the convenience it has afforded. My own impression is that, as a place of import, it cannot be too highly estimated. The 200,000 tons of rice now drawn from the South we can import far cheaper and better from Akyah or Siam. It is not from choice that we see tens of thousands of emaciated Coolies sitting on the banks of the Peiho ready to drag our boats anywhere for a handful of Shantung beans, fit only for cattle, or black rice which has fermented in the bilge water of a Shanghae junk's hold; and if Chile has nothing but sycee silver and copper coin to give in return for our grain and pulse, so much the better that we who pour in money to the southward for teas should be able to extract it here for something else than opium.

In the Straits of Mia-ton our large vessels can unload into lorchas, or, better still, I fancy that a secure anchorage may yet be found in the Shalintien Shoals, close to the Pei-ho, where unloading may go on incessantly. The navigation from the latitude of the Yang-tse-Kiang to here is the simplest a shipmaster will find. East of the Straits of Sunda any fool with a lead line and an anchor may come in safety to the entrance of the Pei-ho, and doubtless in good time, when the hydrographer of the Navy shall deem it worth while sacrificing the survey of home ports to these, which are less known, we shall find some secure harbors not only here, but elsewhere. Whence come the swarms of junks which cover daily the seas between the Shantung promontory, the Corea, and the head of the Gulf of Leotong?

The imports here at first will mainly consist of rice, wheat, oil-cake, and flour; cotton of a coarse description and cheap, like American drills; woolen cloth and flannel camlets, hardware and glass, besides articles of luxury, whether for eating, wearing, or domestic purposes;—the exports, metals, wool, hides, flax, tallow, and wood fit for spars or building. The avidity with which any European articles are sought for is most amusing. I have been offered fabulous quantities of cash for a half-worn pair of Hong Kong boots now on my feet.

From the London Times, Aug. 16.

We publish to-day two very interesting letters from correspondents accompanying the expedition now halting towards Pekin. The first of these letters is calm and historical, setting forth the circumstances of the advance, and rather hinting than fully expressing the discontent which seems to predominate in the expedition at the loss of precious time. The second is less guarded in its comments, but still more interesting from the information it affords of the depth and course of the river, and the commercial bearings of the questions now in debate. Some allowance must be made for the feelings and expressions of an ardent spirit, who consults only his own personal daring, and is ballasted by none of the responsibilities of command. Admiral SEYMOUR has been employed upon a most critical duty, and the lives of his men and the safety of his squadron depend upon his care and prudence. He is proceeding up a river known only to us by descriptions which now turn out to be entirely fallacious. According to Sir GEORGE STAUNTON'S account, the Peiho was bridled and supported in its passage through the plains of Pechel by high embankments, and the great danger of advancing up this river has always been supposed to be that the Chinese might cut the banks and leave the advancing squadron stranded in the dry channel. This turns out to be entirely illusory. We now learn that the river nowhere up to the Great Canal requires artificial embankments, and that its level is generally much below that of the adjacent plains. The Admirals, however, could not have known this fact, and we, by no means, sympathize with the fiery impatience of our correspondent when he complains of delays incident to reconnaissances in front. We have felt compelled to dissent from some of the Admiral's measures, and to complain of delays which appear to us to have been superfluous and productive of ill consequences. Our correspondent, writing from the spot, confirms all we have said, and pushes the argument much further; but it is in delaying to provide for action, not in the conduct of action, that our point of difference with Admiral SEYMOUR lies. The object being settled and the instructions being clear, there is no man in the British navy who would act with more promptitude and intrepidity than our Admiral. But it does seem to be as our correspondent states, that there is a clique which has gathered about this amiable and gallant officer, who have made for themselves a policy and a diplomacy, and who appear determined to carry their own schemes out, even if they can only do so by thwarting the more statesmanlike intentions of the Minister, who is responsible for this part of the public business. With every allowance for naval caution we cannot believe that it was necessary to consume seven days in tracking the windings of a river to the extent of a direct advance of 30 miles.

It appears that, if we had more than three of our forty-horse power gunboats in the river, and if these were allowed to be made fit for light service, Tung-chow is within reach of these admirable little vessels, which have been so well handled by the young lieutenants who command them, and so inefficiently directed by the higher authorities of the service. The river, we are told, is of the width of the Thames at Twickenham; the current offers but small opposition; the banks are well kept, and the track-paths are continuous and in excellent order. Add to this that orders have come down from Pekin to the mouth of the river in 24 hours, and our information seems perfect that we are within quick and easy access of the capital. These winding waters are evidently only the means of transit by which the seagoing junks, with their cargoes of grain, approach the capital. There are straight roads running in a parallel direction, by which men and messages pass more directly to the seat of Government; and along these straight roads the officers of the fleet and the members of the Embassies are now taking their evening rides, unmolested either by the populace or the soldiery of the Empire.

There is, we fear, but too much probability in the remarks made by our correspondent as to the effect of our dilatory proceedings upon the minds of the Chinese. Our last advices told us that officers of the requisite rank and with the necessary powers had come down, and that the negotiations were about to commence. We now learn that for some unexplained reason these officers took their departure, and that other plenipotentiaries of still higher rank have arrived within three miles of the palatial temple occupied by the English and French Ministers. This seems to savor of the old Chinese policy of amusing their enemies by unauthorized messages. We learn from other sources that the people of Tien-sin, when they heard that the gun-boats were coming up the river, sent to say that they were quite ready to trade, and were anxious to know what particular goods the barbarians had brought with them. They do not seem to be able to understand that this expedition can be anything more than an armed fleet of merchant ships, advancing upon their capital to force their goods upon the reluctant Mandarins. The occupation of Tien-sin would appear to rather justify this opinion. There has been no military display, no demonstration of a capture; the two Ambassadors seem to have quietly located themselves in a temple like any two ordinary travelers, or perhaps like two supercargoes of merchant ships waiting for customers. The Chinese cannot understand such unostentatious moderation as this, and would probably take in perfect good faith the midshipman's reply to the question of what they had to sell—"Hardware." It is comfortable for us to know that we possess the power to advance to the walled city, which is but 12 miles from Pekin, and that our French allies, whose more cumbrous gun-boats can go no further up the river, have the means of advancing upon the capital by land. It is also very consoling to find that by this time we must have altogether a land force of 3,000 men and a strong naval brigade ready for a march along those roads which have become know to our sailors and diplomatists as the scene of their evening exercise. But it is by no means certain that the Court of Pekin is yet able to realize its position relatively to the invading force. It has been rudely shaken out of its apathy, but it has not awakened to a true sense of its danger or its interests; and, if we can place any moderate reliance upon a report current at Hong Kong when the mail left, HWANG, in Quantung, is attempting to get up a diversion in the South by manifestoes, declaring that he is about to levy an army to retake Canton. We hope this worthy will be as good as his word, and give General STRAUBENZEE an opportunity of letting us know that he is alive and at the head of an English army, The General must surely be anxious to wipe out the stain which the last ill-conducted expedition to the White Cloud Mountain has left upon his arms. But we have too much experience of Hong Kong rumors and of Chinese manifestoes to calculate much upon them. "A few days," says another letter-writer from the city of Tien-sin, "will probably determine whether the demands made upon this Government are likely to be complied with, or whether a protracted war is to succeed." We can afford to wait these few days. We have no great fear that any protracted war will succeed. It is, as we remarked two days since, very possible that if an immediate raid were to be made upon Pekin, in such force that the governing party feared for their lives, we should miss our game. But, without being precipitate, we ought to be prompt. It seems very doubtful whether the desirable impression has yet been made upon the Court of China, and all our correspondents agree that prolonged inaction at Tien-sin would be far more dangerous than even a premature advance to Pekin.

THE LIBERIA SLAVE-TRADE.

Comments of the English Press.

From the London Daily News, Aug. 17.

In little more than a month from the receipt of the British and French accounts of the case of the *Regina Cœli*, off Monrovia, we are in possession of the two remaining versions—those from the Liberian authorities, and those from the American Colonization Society which founded the settlement. * * * * * * *

We have the commentary of the New-York Colonization Society, in the form of a letter from its corresponding Secretary, Mr. J. A. PINNEY. Mr. PINNEY says the English captain found a drifting vessel at sea, with two hundred "natives" on board and the bodies of eleven murdered white men: that "nearly or quite all had been put on board by force, and many kept in manacles." Ex-President ROBERTS, who went in the *Ethiope*, was welcomed as a deliverer. Captain SIMON claimed his ship, was convinced that legal questions were involved which could not be settled on the spot, followed to Monrovia and there agreed to submit the affair to the decision of the Admiralty Court of Liberia; but, on the landing of the negroes being permitted, on the ground of their freedom under the law, the French men-of-war illegally seized and carried away the ship. The cause being carried before the Court, a decree awarded salvage to the English captain; and the *Regina Cœli* would have been condemned and sold, if Captain SIMON had awaited the judgment. The ground of condemnation was that the Africans had been illegally shipped, and that the laws of Liberia against the Slave-trade had been violated. Mr. PINNEY declares his utter disbelief of the statements that the authorities assisted in procuring negroes; that any passports were bargained for; and that any money was received on account of them. He disbelieves that any of the company were American negroes; that any of them could read, though Dr. BRULAIS, the French surgeon, asserts that 200 of them were thus far educated: and he insists that the victims must have been poor natives, brought from up the rivers. The coasting practices of the French vessels he explains by relating the terms on which Liberia obtained the countenance of France and England, viz.: that vessels of the two countries should have a right to take out licenses for a coasting trade, on paying for them at Monrovia. He concludes by declaring his opinion that France has been attempting to drive a Slave-trade on the Liberian coast, and that, being baffled, she has striven to implicate Liberia in the disgrace, to avoid being called to account by the Republic.

The NEW-YORK TIMES supplies a commentary on the Secretary's representation, indicating the points in which it is unsatisfactory, and pointing out the high and various French authorities which Mr. PINNEY ventures to set at nought. The reputation of the American people is declared to be involved in the exoneration of Liberia. It is already damaging to the national character to have it said that, while pretending to regard the Slave-trade as piracy, the United States have founded a republic in Africa, from which the traffic can be conducted. That President BENSON and the other authorities should be cleared is, therefore, of great consequence; and the Colonization Society must consider itself responsible to its country for a full and clear vindication of Liberia in regard to the *Regina Cœli*. In this appeal all Englishmen will sympathise.

We have to add a suggestion which it may be as well not to overlook. The Americans in Liberia are, for the most part, emancipated slaves, sent from Southern plantations for the convenience of their proprietors. "Scarred, worn-out, helpless slaves," many of them are, according to the testimony of a Missionary (sent out by the planters) so lately as 1854. Others are too strong, too able, too restless, to be safe residents on a plantation. Of the whole number of free and slave negroes sent from the United States, ninety-five per cent. soon disappear in the colony. They are sent out of begging range and "dropped into" the huts of the natives up the country. Does not this open a glimpse as to the character of the negroes on board the *Regina Cœli*, of whom we are told that they could not be Americans, because they came through the chiefs from up the country; and that as they were not Americans, they could not read; and, again, could not be Americans because they were manacled? while, on the other hand, the French narrators declare that they were Americans and chosen on that ground of preference; that 200 of them could read, and all were trained to civilization. For our parts we are disposed to believe that they were American negroes, brought to a market highly convenient to the sellers who sent them there, and to the buyers who endeavored to ship them thence. Liberia has often before been a slave-market; and certain Liberian officials have been highly accomplished in the practical knowledge of the Slave-trade. We do not feel bound to decide between such a probability in the case of the present Administration and the imputation of enormous lying brought by the American and Liberian authorities against the French officers.

Our business is to remember that we have anti-Slave-trade treaties with all the three parties—the French, the Americans, and the Liberians. On the merest hint of any conspiracy among our three allies, or any section of them, to carry on the trade under false pretences, every Englishman should bestir himself to keep the Foreign Office and the Government generally up to its duty.

From the Manchester Guardian, Aug. 18.

The accusation arises out of the massacre on board the *Regina Cœli*, which was so warmly debated in the House of Lords on more than one occasion during last session. It will be remembered that the accounts given of this suspicious affair by the English and French officers concerned in it were in direct contradiction on some important points. The commander of the *Ethiope* (an English steamer, by which the French vessel was seized and carried back to Monrovia) declared that the negroes whom he found on board were, or had been manacled; an assertion of the utmost moment, because if it be true, it entirely disposes of the pretence that they were about to be conveyed to the French West Indian colonies under an engagement voluntarily contracted. He affirmed, and in this statement he was supported by our Consul at Monrovia, that the English captors of the ship were hailed as deliverers by the negroes. Captain SIMON, of the *Regina Cœli*, on the other hand, most positively denied that any of his "passengers" had been put in irons, or that any restraint had been imposed upon their free will. As the best proof of the purity of his own conduct, and that of his employers, in the matter, he further deposed that the Africans were put on board under the eyes, and with the active assistance of the Liberian authorities, to whom a sum of 1,564 piastres was paid as "passport duty" for the emigrants. They were mostly, not native Africans, but negroes of American birth; the Liberian coast having been chosen for the experiment on account of the superior class of emigrants which it was calculated to afford; and this assertion is corroborated by the evidence of the doctor of the *Regina Cœli*, to the effect that 200 of those on board were able to read. According to this representation of the case, the massacre is resolved into the effect of a riot, or panic, arising out of a fatal quarrel between a negro and one of the French crew.

It could not fail to be perceived that between these conflicting statements there were points of uncertainty which the rulers of Liberia were peremptorily called on to clear up. Not only is that settlement, bound by treaty with Great Britain, to lend no countenance to the Slave-trade, but of course, whatever might be its written engagements, its existence could not be tolerated on a condition inconsistent with this understanding. Its patrons and officials have, therefore, perceived the necessity of coming forward with their own versions of the occurrence to relieve the black Republic from the imputation of the basest treachery to the principle to which it owes its being. We wish we could add that they have been entirely successful. In the first place, we have a letter from a Mr. PINNEY, Secretary to the New-York Colonization Society, of whose opportunities of knowing anything about the facts we have no means of judging, but who gives the lie direct to all the statements of Captain SIMON and his brother officers. He affirms that "nearly or quite all" the natives "had been put on board by force, and many kept in manacles." He ridicules the allegation that any of them were American negroes, and refuses all credit to the story of their having been procured by the Liberian government, or of any money having been received on account of them in the name of passport fees, under any other pretext. All this is exactly as it should be; but, in the meantime, a document emanating from the Judge of the Liberia Court of Probate gives us cause to apprehend that charges of complicity or culpable weakness on the part of the authorities of the native State are not quite so summarily to be disposed of. This officer, it appears, admits that President BENSON did not accede to the desire of Captain SIMON to engage laborers on the coast of Captain SIMON to engage laborers on the coast of his territory, but affirms that it was not until the negroes had returned to their homes after the mutiny that the Government of Liberia knew by what means they had been procured. "It appears," says the Judge, "that the greater number of them had been kidnapped and forced aboard that ship, making it nothing more nor less than the actual Slave-trade." This, indeed, we believe to be the true state of the case: but we do not yet understand how the equivocal share in these transactions belonging to the Liberian authorities tallies with the course of conduct which the civilized world is entitled to require at their hands. There are two or three questions to which categorical answers ought to be elicited through the medium of a commission of investigation which the Governments of Great Britain, France, and the United States might concur to appoint. What are the laws of Liberia for the suppression of the Slave-trade which it is so easy to evade without detection or violate with impunity? Were these emigrants, the greater part of whom had been kidnapped and were forced on board, shipped at the port of Monrovia or at any other port within the jurisdiction of the Republic? Did the Liberian authorities, under any plea whatever, receive a sum of money for permitting them to be embarked? These are matters into which all haters of the traffic in human flesh ought to insist upon having a rigid inquiry. The French Government will not be relieved of any part of the disgrace which attaches to itself, by showing that a native African State is morally implicated in the iniquity to which it gives its sanction; but if we discover that a share of the criminality rests with this little experimental Republic, we shall have no difficulty in dealing with this sort of offence.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Money Market.

There had been a slightly increased demand for Money, but without causing any change in rates.

Consols were steady, closing on the 17th at 96¼ for money, and 96⅛@96⅜ for account.

Atlantic Telegraph Shares were quoted at 850@860.

Gold was flowing into the Bank of England.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 18.

The arrivals have been good of foreign WHEAT and OATS, fair of BARLEY and limited of other Grain. A very moderate attendance. New English WHEAT is scarce and fully as dear; but there is little passing in other descriptions. BARLEY steady. OATS scarcely so well sold. FLOUR dull.

LONDON, Wednesday—3 P. M.

Consols close firm, at 96¼@96⅛ for money, and 96⅜@96½ for account.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Aug. 18.

COTTON—The newspaper reports call the market inactive at about the rates advised by *Canada*, but MESSRS. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. say that as the market is very freely supplied, and the demand confined to the trade, a decline has taken place of 1-16d. ₱ ℔ on middling, and 1-16d.@⅛d. for the ordinary qualities. The business of the three days has been 17,000 bales, including about 2,000 to speculators and exporters. At Manchester the market continues very firm, but business is restricted by the extreme prices demanded by producers

BREADSTUFFS—The weather has been showery and unsettled, but the bulk of the Wheat crop being secured, but little effect has been observable in the Corn trade. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report Flour very slow of sale, and heated lots pressed on the market at easier rates. Western, 20s.@21s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 21s. 6d.@22s.; Ohio, 22s.@23s. Wheat in retail demand at previous quotations. Red Western, 5s. 5d.@6s. 2d.; Southern, 5s. 10d.@6s. 2d.; White Western and Canadian, 6s.@6s. 2d.; Southern, 6s. 9d.@7s. 3d. Corn nominally unchanged. Inferior White in fair demand for feeding purposes; Yellow, 33s. 6d.; White, prime Northern, 31s.@34s. 6d.; New Orleans, 30s.@33s.

PROVISIONS—Beef very dull, and holders anxious to realize. Pork quiet and unchanged. Bacon, rather more doing at the recent decline. Lard firm; but business checked by the advanced pretensions of holders. No sales above 60s. Tallow without alteration. Butchers' Association 50s.

PRODUCE—Rosin selling at 4s. 2d. for common. Sugar steady at former rates. Rice unchanged. Coffee inactive. Ashes—Small sales of Pearls a 33s. 6d., and Pots at 32s. 6d. Bark slow at 9s. 6d. for Philadelphia, and 6s. 6d.@7s. for Baltimore. Clover-seed quiet, but firm, owing to a light stock. Linseed Oil selling at 35s. Spirits of Turpentine inactive—small sales at 39s.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 18.

COTTON—In rather better demand, at steady rates; sales to-day, 8,000 bales, including 3,000 on speculation and for export.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report the market very quiet, and no business of importance passing. Weather fine and more settled.

PROVISIONS unchanged.

American Securities.

The London *Times* of the 18th says of the business of the preceding day: Illinois Central and Pennsylvania were slightly weaker. The business done was confined to Michigan Centrals of 1869, at 87 ex div. The closing quotation of Illinois Central shares was 22@20 discount. New-York Central shares 79@81. Erie shares 16@18. Pennsylvania Central bonds 90@92.

MEXICO.

Later from Vera Cruz and from the Rio Grande.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Picayune.

VERA CRUZ, Friday, Aug. 6, 1858.

Since my last nothing of importance has transpired in this region, or in Mexico, as far as we can learn here in Vera Cruz.

It is a fact, however, that when French residents refused to pay the "forced loan," they were furnished with passports and ordered to leave the country, but the French Minister, like Mr. FORSYTH, demanded that the order should be revoked, and it was done, thus showing the respect and deference paid the representative of France.

Captain J. L. HENRY, special bearer of dispatches from Washington to Mr. FORSYTH, our Minister, came passenger on the H. B. M. steam packet *Solent*, from HAVANA. He is now in Mexico. It is understood here that Mr. FORSYTH is instructed to demand his passports and withdraw his Legation, leaving the United States unrepresented, for a time at least, at the Mexican capital. The United States ordnance ship *Plymouth* has been ordered to be at Vera Cruz by the 30th inst., and await the pleasure of our Minister to bear him and his family home.

It is said here that three or four British war steamers are daily looked for, the war steamer *Basilisk* being already here. It is also said that if the next installment of interest due from the customs here to the British bondholders is withheld, this port will be blockaded by a British fleet.

The Liberal party here seem to be in high spirits, but so far as I can learn everything throughout the country remains in *statu quo*.

From BROWNSVILLE, we receive intelligence one day later. The *Flag*, of the 19th, says:

We have dates from Monterey to the 3d of the present month. We find but little news in the papers beyond what we have already announced. The *Boletin*, of the 3d, publishes two letters from General DEGOLLADO, the Constitutional Minister of War, to Gen. ZUAZUA. In one of them, dated July 16, he says that he has received notice that on the 3d of last month there was a *pronunciamento* in Mexico for the Constitution of 1824, headed by ZULOAGA, and another for SANTA ANNA; and that the soldiery of the capital turned against ZULOAGA, who had fled with his Ministers, or had taken refuge in the house of the French Minister; and that there was still another *pronunciamento* by the people against the soldiery and for the Constitution of 1857, reformed; leaving at the head of the Government a Mr. JUAN JOSE BAZ, and the army in command of Generals PARRODI, RANGEL and TRACONIS. If this is true, Mexico is certainly in a beautiful state of confusion, and will offer a slight resistance to the entrance of the Constitutional forces.

In his other letter, Gen. DEGOLLADO informs ZUAZUA that MIRAMON had left Guadalajara on the 13th ult., with 3,000 men and 15 pieces of artillery, in the direction of Lagos. "It is stated," says the letter, "that he goes to fortify the bridge of Tolotatlan," but the General thinks he movement is to deceive ZUAZUA, and that he has either marched upon San Luis, or has taken another road for the City of Mexico. DEGOLLADO thinks that MIRAMON, whom he calls the hero of defeats, after having suffered those at Carretas and Antenquique, will now suffer a last and final one.

Those two letters speak of a proposition to unite the forces of the Constitutionalists before marching upon the capital.

Tampico is closely besieged by the Constitutionalists. They have possessed themselves of the important place of Tuspan.

GLEASON ONCE MORE IN THE FIELD!—We have learned incidentally, that FREDERICK GLEASON, Esq., whose retirement from the publication of the *Flag of Our Union* and *Gleason's Pictorial*, some years ago, when those admirable weeklies were at the height of their wide-spread popularity, occasioned (it will be remembered) both astonishment and regret throughout the country, has now on the *tapis* a new literary enterprise of greater magnitude and attractiveness than those, by the projection and successful operation of which he had earned the high reputation with which he then quitted the newspaper world. We welcome Mr. GLEASON back to the profession, as one who has, in every sense, done honor to it; and we make no doubt, the editorial fraternity everywhere will join us in congratulating him upon being released from the obligation assumed by him on selling the *Flag* and *Pictorial* to their present proprietor, not to resume the publishing business. It appears, that, for "a valuable consideration," (about $65,000,) Mr. GLEASON has purchased the right to return to a vocation in which he has no superior in the world; and, as he has both the inclination and the most ample means to surpass all his previous enterprises, the public may expect soon to see a weekly family newspaper that will make their eyes shine.—*Boston Transcript, Aug. 28.*

John S. Dickey, Inspector of hulls, and Andrew Watson, Inspector of boilers for the port of Pittsburg, have been dismissed from office by the Secretary of the Treasury, for non-performance of their duty in the examination of one of the engineers of the ill-fated steamer *Fanny Fern*. The attention of the Secretary of the Treasury was called to the matter early in May, by an affidavit of Captain Thomas Rodgers, which set forth that John M. King, engineer, was on watch at the time of the explosion, that the Board of Local Inspectors at Pittsburg had not made sufficient inquiry in relation to the cause of said explosion, and that they had refused to revoke King's license.

On Tuesday last there was an earthquake in New-Hampshire. A letter from Alstead says the earthquake was felt in that town and in Hebron. It seemed to the latter quite perceptibly, but the worst effect of the earthquake was to shake confidence in the stability of the granite hills of New-Hampshire.

YELLOW FEVER.

Citizens of New-Brighton—Castleton Board of Health—The Health Officer and the Iron Scow.

To His Honor the Mayor and Commissioners of Health of the City of New-York:

SIRS: The following document, emanating from the Castleton Board of Health, and signed by thirty citizens of New-Brighton, was placed in my hands by His Honor, the Mayor, on Saturday last:

NEW-BRIGHTON, Aug. 26, 1858.

To the Board of Health of the City of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: We beg to represent to you that the iron scow, which is used for burning the bedding and other materials from infected vessels at Quarantine, is allowed, whilst in actual operation, to float in front of, and in close proximity to, the dwelling houses at New-Brighton, to the great annoyance and alarm of the Inhabitants; and we respectfully request that you will be pleased to issue peremptory orders that the scow shall not be used for this purpose elsewhere than in the lower bay.

I beg leave to state to your honorable Board, as a report relative to the above document, that the misrepresentations therein contained are *entirely incorrect*; and in proof of this positive assertion, and square denial of the allegations contained in the document of complaint, I respectfully submit the following affidavits:

Town of Castleton, Richmond County, ss.—David McLyman, being duly sworn, deposes and says—That he is and has been superintendent of the iron scow since the time she was at first placed in service at Quarantine; that the scow has never been used for burning refuse material from vessels except under his immediate supervision; that the scow has never been near the dwellings of New-Brighton, or in close proximity thereto, since she has been at Quarantine; that she has never been outside of the Quarantine anchorage north of a direct line from the Upper Quarantine buoy to the northern wall of the Quarantine inclosure except once, when, being at anchor within the anchorage, she broke her cable and drifted towards Robin's Reef light-house; and that then no combustion of refuse material was taking place upon her; and, besides, she was then immediately pursued, arrested and returned to the Quarantine anchorage, within half an hour from the time she parted her cable. (Signed) DAVID MCLYMAN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 30th day of August, 1858. CHAS. S. DEFOREST, Justice of the Peace.

Town of Castleton, Richmond County, ss.—Henry Simonson, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he is special police officer, in the employ of the Commissioners of Emigration, and stationed at Quarantine. That he is and has been entirely conversant with all the Quarantine operations connected with burning refuse materials in the iron scow. That he has read the annexed affidavit of David McLyman, and knows the same to be true in every particular.

(Signed) H. SIMONSON.

Subscribed and sworn to this 30th day of August, 1858. CHARLES S. DE FOREST, Justice of the Peace.

Town of Castleton, Richmond County, ss.—John D. Manee, John Murray, Daniel Silvey and Wm. L. Williams, being duly sworn, depose and say, that they are bargemen connected with the Revenue Department at Quarantine; that they have been conversant with the burning operations of the iron scow during the present Quarantine season; that they have read the affidavit of David McLyman hereto annexed; and that they believe the same to be true in every particular.

(Signed), JOHN D. MANEE.
JOHN MURRAY.
DANIEL SILVY.
WILLIAM L. WILLIAMS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of August, 1858.

CHAS. S. DE FOREST, Justice of the Peace.

The above affidavits speak for themselves, and the disparity between what is sworn to in them as a fact and what is stated in the document evidently as being believed to be true, shows how little credence should be given to representations made on paper, when the same are drawn up and manufactured by an interested party, for the occasion. It is an easy thing for persons to sign a document reflecting upon a public officer, after listening to a rehearsal of what one is anxious to believe to be true, but it is a much more delicate and difficult matter to make such charges after having personally examined into the facts of the case.

I take the liberty of saying, in connection with this case of complaint, and as a response to hundreds of others of a similar character which have been preferred against me during the present quarantine season, that they are all as unfounded as I think I have shown the one in question to be; and I beg leave to add, and to assure your honorable Board, that if the "squibbers in the newspapers" will postpone their attacks upon the Health Officer till the close of the present trying and threatening quarantine season, when he will have leisure to look more closely after his *friends*, he will take pleasure in replying to any official assault made upon him, as often as they shall be repeated, and as long as the newspapers will open their columns to such an *interesting* controversy.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. H. THOMPSON, Health Officer.

QUARANTINE, Monday, Aug. 30, 1858.

Proposal to Stop the Staten Island Ferries.

To his Honor the Mayor and the Commissioners of Health, of the City of New-York:

SIRS:—In regard to the petition which was received by your honorable Board on Saturday last, from sundry residents of Staten Island, asking the Health authorities of the port to prohibit the Staten Island ferry-boats from stopping at the Quarantine landing, and alleging as a reason therefor, that yellow fever was prevailing there,—I have to report, that, owing to the occurrence of seventeen cases, and nine deaths, on the outside of Quarantine this season, on Staten Island, and especially owing to the fact that a glaring account of these cases was given in the papers, an unnecessary alarm was thereby created, which has driven hundreds from the Island, and frightened as many more who are remaining, so that some of them have in all earnestness petitioned to have the ferry-boats cease landing at their wharf below Quarantine.

In considering the subject of the petition before your honorable board, two questions necessarily arise, viz: First, as considerations connected with the public health, or with the safety of passengers who travel on ferry boats call for the prohibition sought for; and, second, what damage will accrue to the public or to individuals, if the prayer of the petitioners be granted.

In answer to the first question, I desire to say, judging from past facts connected with the history of Quarantine, and especially from those connected with the port's experience in 1856, that, in my opinion, there is nothing more than seeming danger in allowing the ferry-boats to stop at their landing, just below Quarantine. In the whole of this matter, theory and fact are at war with each other. Theorists, with very good arguments, insist that there must be danger in nearing Quarantine with a boat-load of passengers, and hence they ask for a corresponding prohibition; while those who are swayed by facts, who are the old residents of the island, who have witnessed the ferry-boats stopping at the Quarantine-landing with perfect immunity to passengers, remonstrate against the prohibition, and challenge any person to cite an instance of yellow fever fairly traceable to the fact that the ferry

TELEGRAPH CELEBRATION.

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CELEBRATION.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1858.

Detachment of Policemen.
Troop of Cavalry as Escort to the Grand Marshal.
BRIGADIER-GENERAL CHARLES YATES,
Grand Marshal.
SPECIAL AIDS TO THE GRAND MARSHAL:
Gen. WM. L. MORRIS. Gen. PAUL N. SPOFFORD,
Capt JOHN CALHOUN, U.S.N., Col. THOS. F. PEERS,
Col HENRY P MARVIN, Col. EDWARD SATTERLEE,
Maj. GEO. E. BALDWIN, Maj. SAM M. ALFORD,
JOHN B. RICH, Esq., AMBROSE K. STRIKER, Esq.

FIRST DIVISION.
Troop of Cavalry.
First Division of New-York-State Militia,
Commanded by
MAJOR-GENERAL CHARLES W. SANDFORD.
Division Staff.
FIRST BRIGADE,
Commanded by
Brigadier-General Charles B. Spicer.
Brigade Staff.
51st Regiment.....Col. Abram S Vosburg.
2d Regiment.....Col. Henry Robinson.
1st Regiment.....Lieut.-Col. Spencer H. Smith.
3d Regiment.....Lieut.-Col. William Menck.
SECOND BRIGADE.
Commanded by
Col. Edward Slocken.
Brigade Staff.
9th Regiment.....Col. Christian Schwarzwaelder.
6th Regiment.....Lieut.-Col. Samuel R. Zook.
4th Regiment.....Lieut.-Col. Daniel W. Teller.
THIRD BRIGADE.
Commanded by
Brig.-Gen. William Hall.
Brigade Staff.
7th Regiment.....Col. Abram Duryee.
8th Regiment.....Col George Lyons.
30th Regiment.....Col. Eugene Legal.
FOURTH BRIGADE.
Commanded by
Brigadier-General John Ewen.
Brigade Staff.
70th Regiment.....Col. William Halsey.
13th Regiment.....Lieut.-Col. Henry A. Weeks.
69th Regiment.....Col. James R. Ryan.
11th Regiment.....Col. Homer Bostwick.

SECOND DIVISION.
Under the direction of
COLONEL JOSEPH C PINCKNEY,
Aid to the Grand Marshal,
Assisted by
Colonel Moses E. Crasto and Rufus E. Crane, Esq., Aids,
Consisting of
Sergeant-at-Arms of the Common Council.
II.
Committee of Arrangements of the Common Council, in carriages, two abreast.
III.
Chairman of Committee, with the Mayor of New-York and Cyrus W. Field, Esq., in a carriage drawn by four horses.
IV.
Capt. W. L. Hudson, of the *Niagara*. Captain Preedy, of the *Agamemnon*. Presidents of the Board of Aldermen and Councilmen—in carriage drawn by four horses.
V.
Capt Dayman, of the *Gorgon*, Mr. Wm. E. Everett, Engineer. Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Councilmen and Alderman James Davis—in carriage drawn by four horses.
VI.
Orator of the Day
DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, ESQ.
Peter Cooper, Esq., representative of the Telegraph Company, and the officiating Clergy—in carriage drawn by four horses.
VII.
Lord Napier, Hon. Edward Everett, Rev. Eliphalet Nott, D. D., and Most Rev. John Hughes—in carriage drawn by four horses.
VIII.
Officers of the *Niagara* and *Gorgon*, in carriages two abreast.
IX
Officers of the New-York, Newfoundland and Atlantic Telegraph Company—in carriages two abreast.
X
Clerks of the Board of Aldermen and Clerks of the Board of Councilmen—in carriages.
XI.
Common Council of the City of New-York—in carriages two abreast.
XII.
The Mayor and Common Council of the City of Brooklyn
XIII.
The Mayor and Common Council of Jersey City and Harsimus.
XIV.
The Mayor and Common Council of Hudson City and Hoboken.
XV.
The Heads of Departments of the City Government.
XVI.
The Sheriff of the City and County of New-York and his Deputies.
XVII.
The Clerk of the County of New-York.
XVIII.
The Coroners of the City and County of New-York.
XIX.
The Board of Supervisors.
XX.
The Governors of the Alms-house.
XXI.
The Metropolitan Police Commissioners.
XXII.
The Central Park Commissioners.
XXIII.
The Commissioners of Emigration.
XXIV.
The President of the United States.
XXV.
The Heads of the Federal Departments.
XXVI.
The Governor of the State of New-York and Suite.
XXVII.
The Heads of the State Departments.
XXVIII.
Officers of the Army and Navy.
XXIX.
Members of the Society of the Cincinnati.
XXX.
Members of Congress, and the State Legislature.
Band of the United States ship *North Carolina*.
XXXII.
Car of the American Express Company, with section of the Cable, drawn by ten horses, followed by the crew of the United States steamship *Niagara*, carrying Cable, escorted by a Company of Infantry.
XXXIII.
Car of Adams Express Company, with section of Ocean and Land Cable, drawn by ten horses.
XXXIV.
Printing Press, and Typographical Society.

THIRD DIVISION.
Under the direction of
LIEUT. COL. MARSHALL LEFFERTS,
Aid to the Grand Marshal,
Assisted by
Major S. R. Pinckney and R. H. Shannon, Esq., Aids.
I.
Foreign Consuls.
II.
Officers of Telegraph Companies.
III.
Militia Officers off duty.
IV.
The Reverend the Clergy.
V.
Judges and Officers of the Courts.
VI.
Members of the Bar.
VII.
American Geographical and Statistical Society.
VIII.
Chancellors, Professors and Students of the University.
IX.
President, Professors and Students of Columbia College.
X.
Chamber of Commerce.
XI.
Corn Exchange.
XII.
Scientific Societies.
XIII.
Mercantile Library Association.
XIV.
Members of various Societies for the Promotion of the Fine Arts.

FOURTH DIVISION.
under the direction of
GENERAL LUCIUS PITKIN,
Aid to the Grand Marshal,
assisted by
Capt. W. W. Leland and J. W. Downing, Esq., Aids.
I.
Veterans "1812," escorted by Second Company Washington Continental Guards.
II.
St. Nicholas Society.
III.
St. George's Society.
IV.
St. Andrew's Society.
V
St. David's Society.
VI.
Friendly Sons of St. Patrick.
VII.
German Benevolent Society.
VIII.
Union Brotherhood Society.
IX.
Italian Benevolent Society.
X.
Union and Benevolent Society.
XI
Italian Union and Brotherhood.
XII.
Foreign Residents.

FIFTH DIVISION,
under the direction of
COLONEL JOHN W. STILES,
Aid to the Grand Marshal.
I
Firemen of Brooklyn, Hudson and Jersey Cities.
II.
Young Men's National American Union Club.
III.
Cambrian National Standing Committee.
IV.
Residents of Staten Island, (North shore.)
V
New-York Caledonia Club.
VI.
Cadets of Temperance.
VII.
New-York Florence Association.
VIII.
Gambrinia Humoristic Society.
IX
Workingmen's Clubs.
X.
Deputation of pupils from Randall's Island.

SIXTH DIVISION.
Under the direction of
COLONEL THOMAS F. DEVOE,
Aid to the Grand Marshal,
Assisted by
Capt. Samuel P. Patterson and Mr. D. J. Levy, Aids.
I.
American Institute.
II
Mechanics' Institute.
III.
Officers of the United States Government.
IV.
American Telegraph Company, with Hughes' Printing Instrument.
V
Inventors of Sewing Machines.
VI.
Sewing Machines on a Car, and Operatives at Work.
VII.
Piano-Forte Makers.
VIII
Piano Fortes, on Truck, with Performers,
IX.
Sewing-Machines on a Car, with Operatives at Work.
X
Hoop Skirt Manufacturers.
XI
Glass Stainers, Operators at Work.
XII.
Model of United States Steam Frigate *Niagara*.
XIII.
Manufacturing Stationers.
XIV.
Daguerreotype and Photographic Artists.
XV.
Envelope Manufacturers.

SEVENTH DIVISION.
Under the Direction of
ALFRED A. PHILLIPS, ESQUIRE,
Aid to the Grand Marshal,
Assisted by
Capt. John T. Ogden, Aid.
I.
New-York Turn-Verein.
II.
Allgemeine Sangerbund.
III.
Independent Singing Society.
IV.
Columbia Song Society.
V.
Krakehlia Dramatic Society.
VI.
Printing Card Press.
VII.
Cavalcade of Equestrians, Institute of Williamsburg.

EIGHTH DIVISION,
Under the Direction of
GEN. HENRY STORMS,
Aid to the Grand Marshal,
Assisted by
————, Aids.
I.
Butchers of the Cities of New-York, Brooklyn and Jersey City.
II.
Agricultural interest—specimens of cattle, horses, &c.
III.
Workingmen's Association.
IV.
Palace Garden Delegation.
V.
'Longshoremen's Society.

NINTH DIVISION.
Under the direction of
Captain G. S Mott.
Aid to the Grand Marshal,
Assisted by
————Aids.
I.
Cartmen of the City of New-York.
II.
Milkmen of the City of New-York.
III.
Moulding and Planing Mill.
IV.
The Brewers, (with horses and wagons.)
V
Electric Oil Charger.
VI
E. Clampsus Vitus.
VII.
Coal Dealers, with specimens of American Coal.
VIII.
Gas Generating and Cooking Range Co.
IX.
Camphene and Alcohol Distillers.
X.
Steam Carriage.
XI.
Street Sweeping Machines.
XII.
Citizens generally.

ORDER OF FORMATION.
The several Divisions will form as follows, at 1 o'clock *precisely*.
FIRST DIVISION—The Military—on the Battery.
SECOND DIVISION—In Greenwich-st., right on Battery-place.
THIRD DIVISION—In Beaver-st., right on Broadway.
FOURTH DIVISION—Up Broad st., right on Beaver.
FIFTH DIVISION—In Cedar-st., west of and right on Broadway.
SIXTH DIVISION—In Liberty-st., west of and right on Broadway.
SEVENTH DIVISION—In Dey st., right on Broadway.
EIGHTH DIVISION—In John-st., right on Broadway.
NINTH DIVISION—Beekman-st., right on Park-row.
The civic portion of the procession will march six abreast.
The procession will move at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely.

THE LINE OF MARCH
will be as follows:
Up Broadway to Park-row, through Park-row to the east gate of the Park, passing the City Hall—thence through the west gate of the Park into Broadway, up Broadway to the 5th-av., up 5th av. to 42d-st., through 42d st. to the north entrance to the Crystal Palace.
The several divisions will be dismissed after passing the Crystal Palace
The societies, trades and others, composing the several divisions, will report at 12½ o'clock, P. M., on the ground designated for the formation of such division, respectively, to the Chief of Division to which they have been assigned.
The SPECIAL AIDS will assemble at the quarters of the Grand Marshal, No 2 East 33d st., at 11 o'clock, A. M.
The Marshals of Divisions will make their reports to the Grand Marshal at Washington Hotel, No. 1 Broadway, immediately after 1 o'clock P. M.
Divisions not in readiness to take the place assigned them in the column when the left of the preceding division shall have passed, will take position in the rear of the eighth, or last division.
No political devices will be allowed in the procession.
CHARLES YATES, Grand Marshal.

PROGRAMME OF FIREWORKS
ON THE EVENING OF THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER NEXT,
In front of the City Hall, exhibited by G. A. Lilliendahl, it being his first public display:
REVOLVING GLOBE.
POLKA QUADRILLE.
SATURN AND HIS SATELITES.
COMPOUND SATURN WHEEL
GRAND FINALE PIECE IN TWO DIVISIONS.
The first representing the steamers *Niagara* and *Agamemnon*, both starting from the rendezvous in mid-ocean; and the second division representing the rejoicing of each state in the Union at the successful completion of the telegraphic bond between the two greatest countries on the globe.
In order to give the public as good a view as possible, duplicates will be fired of the above pieces, with the exception of the globe and finale piece.
In consequence of the danger of firing from the roof of the City Hall, a stand will be erected on each side for the firing of Rockets, Shells, Batteries, Colored illuminations, &c., at intervals throughout the evening.
The grand original finale will cover the entire front of the Hall; on each side will be placed a steamer, and in the centre of the building an entablature with an appropriate motto supported by columns embellished with stars, representing the States of the Union; the whole surmounted with an allegorical representation of the bond of unity between the two nations. It is the largest piece of pyrotechnic art ever projected, the outlines of the different parts being artistically carried out in detail.

NOTICE.—THE BUTCHERS OF NEW YORK and vicinity, who will join in Celebrating the successful laying of the Atlantic Cable, are requested to appear, mounted, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 1, at 12 M., at the "BALTIC," No. 34 2d-av.
DRESS REGULATION—Dark clothes, hat, white apron and check sleeves.
EDWARD PHILLIPS, Grand Marshal.

BUTCHERS.—THE BUTCHERS OF THIS CITY, Brooklyn and Jersey City are requested to attend the meeting at No. 34 2d-av., THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, to hear the reports of the various Committees.
THOS. P. WAY, Chairman.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF THE WAR of 1812 will assemble at Trinity Church, Broadway, opposite Wall-st., in full uniform, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 1, at 12 o'clock precisely, to join in the Celebration of the successful laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable. Let us all unite as a band of brothers on this occasion. Our brother Veterans of the adjacent counties are invited to join with us. P. S.—The Second Company of Continentals, under command of Capt. Lansing, have kindly volunteered to escort us. By order.
I. M. PHYFE, Adjt. H. RAYMOND, Col.

NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—Members are requested to meet at the Rooms, No. 3 Chambers-st., at 1 P. M., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 1, to take part in the procession. The trade in general are invited to join with us, as above. Tickets for the Supper at the Apollo Rooms, in the evening, may be had at the leading printing-offices, and of the members. Price $1. Supper at 9 o'clock
CHAS. McDEVITT, President.
T. C. FAULKNER, Secretary.

A MOST EXCELLENT ROSEWOOD piano forte, new and of exceedingly fine tone and touch, fully warranted, will be sold at a very great bargain. A second-hand piano taken in exchange, by ALBERT WEBER, Manufacturer. No. 155 West Broadway.

EXEMPT ENGINE COMPANY.—THE MEMbers of this Company are requested to assemble at the Engine House, Centre-st., with fire cap, red shirt, black cravat, black pants and belt, on WEDNESDAY afternoon, at 5 o'clock, preparatory to joining in the torch-light procession of the Fire Department.
ZOPHAR MILLS, Foreman.
CHAS. E. GILDERSLEEVE, Secretary.

NOTICE—THE MEMBERS OF THE ORDER OF Cadets of Temperance, who intend taking part in the Atlantic Telegraph celebration on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 1, 1858, are requested to meet at their respective Section Rooms, and proceed thence to form in line on Fulton-st., right resting on Pearl-st., at 11½ o'clock A. M. By order of JAMES W. PEARSALL, Marshal.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812 WILL meet THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at the Mercer House, to make arrangements to join in the Celebration of the Successful Laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, and to receive tickets for the Excursion on Monday, Sept. 6. By order. H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
I. M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

FURNITURE

TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN BUYERS.—If you want iron bedsteads, hat racks, garden chairs, store stools, mosquito rods, or any other ornamental iron furniture furnished in the best style, give me a call, and I will suit you.
JAMES SCOTT,
Office corner Centre and Canal sts., factory Nos. 237, 239 and 241 Canal-st.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, Wholesale and Retail At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 26,) Four doors east of Broadway. New-York.

PRINTERS' CARDS.

PRINTERS' AND ENGRAVERS' CARDS of all colors and sizes, cut and in sheets; warranted not to peel or fill up the type. Bristol Board and Enamel Cards of every description for sale at
JOHN J. LEVY'S,
Playing and Printers' Card Manufactory,
Nos. 177 and 179 Grand-st., near Centre.

SILVER PLATING.—OLD WARE OF EVERY description replated or gilt equal to new. Silver-plated door-plates of every pattern, wholesale and retail.
E. J. BAUBE, No. 134 Fulton-st

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SECOND NIGHT.
TO DAY, (Tuesday,) Aug. 31,
second appearance of
SENORA PEPITA GASSIER.
TUESDAY, Aug. 31,
BELLINI'S GRAND ROMANTIC OPERA OF
LA SONNAMBULA.
Amina.....Senora Pepita Gassier
Lisa.....Signora Goldeni
Count Rodolfo.....Signor Gassier
Elvino.....Mr. Ernest Perring
Teresa.....Signora Avogadro
Conductors.....MAX MARETZEK, ANGELO TORRIANI.
Stage Manager.....Mr. Dubreuil
Doors open at 7½; Opera commences at 8 o'clock.
ADMISSION:
Parquette, Dress Circle and Boxes.....$1 00
Secured Seats, to be paid extra.....50
Family Circle.....50
Amphitheatre.....25
Sale of tickets every day at the Office of the Academy, and at BRUSING'S and HALL'S Music Stores, from 9 till 5 o'clock.
NOTICE:
NO PERFORMANCE
will take place on
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 1.
Third appearance of
SENORA PEPITA GASSIER,
FRIDAY, Sept. 3,
THE FIRST OPERATIC MATINEE
will be given on
SATURDAY MORNING, Sept. 4,
Admission to all parts of the Academy.....50 cents.
NO SECURED SEATS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FIVE ADMISSION TICKETS to the Academy of Music to be let for the ensuing Opera Season. These Tickets confer upon the holder all the legal privileges of a stockholder, in respect of admission to the house on all occasions, and of selection of seats.
Inquire of C. S. BUXTON, No. 47 Wall st., second story, Office No. 1.

OPENING OF BURTON'S NEW THEATRE FOR THE SEASON,
TUESDAY, Aug. 31, 1858,
Under the management of W. E. Burton.....Proprietor
J. Moore.....Stage Manager
This magnificent Temple of the Drama, the largest and most beautiful in the United States, has been repainted and decorated. A new proscenium arch has been constructed, which gives additional height to the stage front.
TUESDAY, Aug. 31—Second night of
MR JOHN COLLINS,
the distinguished representative of Irish characters, and most celebrated vocalist of the day.
The comedy of the IRISH AMBASSADOR.
Sir Patrick O'Plenipo.....Mr. Collins
Count Morceau...Mr. Smith | Prince Rodolph..Mr. Briggs
Donna Isabella Mrs. Parker | Lady Emily...Mrs. M. Smith
With the roaring farce of HOW TO PAY THE RENT.
Morgan Rattler Mr. Collins | Mr. Miller....Mr. H. Bland
Mr. Collins will sing several of his best songs, including "The Bould Soger Boy," and "Widow Machree," with original additional verses.
To conclude with a MARRIED BACHELOR,
In which Mr. Denham and Mrs. Bland will make their first appearance.
The Orchestra, newly constructed, under the direction of Herr Mollenhauer, embraces many celebrated soloists and best artists of the day.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
No. 624 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE WILLOW COPSE.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Aug. 31,
Benvicault's five act drama of
THE WILLOW COPSE,
Luke Fielding.....Mr. Couldock
Sir Richard Vaughan.....Mr. Sothern
Col. Vanguard.....Mr. Burnett
Augustus.....Mr. Jefferson
Staggus.....Mr. Peters
Dick Hulks.....Mr. Varrey
Lady Apsley.....Miss Mary Wells
Rose Fielding.....Miss Laura Keene
Meg.....Mrs. Sothern
Darcy Vanguard.....Miss Sara Stevens
After which, EL BOLERO LE CADIZ.
By Mlle Lamoureaux and Mr. Geo. W. Smith.
Mr. and Mrs. BLAKE and Mr. DAVENPORT will appear Sept 6.
A new Fairy Extravaganza called LOVE AND LIGHTNING; Or, THE TELEGRAPH CABLE, atrociously local and furiously funny, will be produced on THURSDAY EVENING.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; to commence at 8 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
TUESDAY, Aug. 31, 1858.
Tickets 50 cents. No reserved seats.
LAST WEEK BRILLIANT HOUSES,
UNDIMINISHED POPULARITY.
THE LOVE CHASE and THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
Miss JANE COOMBS,
the success of whose debut is acknowledged to be without a parallel, as
CONSTANCE and LADY TEAZLE.
Mr. Blake.....as.....Sir Peter Teazle
Mr Brougham.....as.....Charles Surface
Mr. Davidge.....as.....Sir Wm. Fondlove
Mr. A. B. Davenport.....as.....Wildrake
Mr. A. Howard.....as Mast. Walter & Jos Surface
Mrs. H P. Grattan.....as.....Widow Green
Miss Miller.....as.....Lydia
Promenade Concert at 7 and during the intermission.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.
WEDNESDAY—A great bill in honor of the TELEGRAPHIC DEMONSTRATION.

H. C. COOPER'S
newly formed
ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE
consists of
Miss ANNIE MILNER,
(Prima Donna.)
Mrs G. HOLMAN,
(Seconda Donna.)
Mr. B. MIRANDA.
(the great English Tenor, who will have the honor of making his first appearance in the United States on Sept. 6.)
Mr. C. HOLMAN,
(Secondo Tenore.)
CHARLES GUILMETTE,
(the eminent Baritone.)
Mr. F. RUDOLPHSEN,
(Basso.)
Mr. H. C. COOPER,
Conductor, Solo Violinist and Director of the Music, and other Popular Artistes.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
WILL REMAIN CLOSED
FOR RENOVATION,
WILL RE-OPEN
ON SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 4,
Newly painted—Re-decorated,
Ornamented, &c., &c., and
With the best Company that has ever appeared on this Stage.
Two new pieces will be produced on the Opening Night.

BOWERY THEATRE.
ON TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 31.
The performances will commence with the drama of
THE CORSICAN MAID.
John Smith.....Mr. G. L. Fox
After which, the Pantomime of
PONGO.
Albino.....Mr. G. L. Fox
To conclude with the Drama of
NICK WHIFFLES.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
THE LILLIPUTIAN COMEDIANS! THIODON'S THEATRE OF ARTS, now in the THIRD SUCCESSIVE AND SUCCESSFUL WEEK of exhibition at this establishment. It embraces in its present programme five distinct parts, and will be repeated THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock, The Aquaris, or Miniature Seas and Rivers, the Happy Family, Living Serpents, and all the curiosities, to be seen as usual. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

PALACE GARDENS.
ANOTHER GRAND GALA NIGHT
GREAT MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.
The splendid programme
rendered at
MR. BAKER'S BENEFIT
In such admirable style
as to elicit a general request for
its repetition,
will be repeated
On TUESDAY NIGHT, Aug. 31,
THE DRUM CORPS OF THE 71st REGIMENT
will kindly assist, as before,
and the Messrs. Edge
will give
a most magnificent
DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS.
Other attractive features
will be added, and
no pains will be spared
to render this
occasion equal, in every respect, to that of Mr. Baker's benefit.

THE DRUM CORPS
of the
FAMOUS 71st REGIMENT,
By permission of
COLONEL VOSBURGH
WILL BE AT PALACE GARDENS,
THIS EVENING, Aug. 31.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY,
SIGNOR BLITZ, the World-renowned VENTRILOQUIST and MAGICIAN, and his 100 LEARNED CANARY BIRDS, EVERY EVENING—Commencing at 7½ o'clock, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3. Admission 25 cents. Children, 13 cents.

FREE EXHIBITION.
HERRING'S EXQUISITE PAINTING.
"THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH,"
At WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO'S., No. 532 Broadway, for a few days only.

THE GREAT DUSSELDORF GALLERY
OF PAINTINGS,
Open day and evening, No. 548 Broadway.
The most interesting and elegant place of resort in the City. Admittance 25 cents.

PALACE GARDENS.
FREE TO THE MILITARY,
ON THE 1st OF SEPTEMBER.
The Military are invited to enter the Palace Gardens free of charge during the day and evening of 1st of September. DE FOREST & TISDALE, Proprietors.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

ZAVISTOWSKI'S JUVENILE BALLET TROUPE—Recently at the Howard Athenæum, Boston, is now fulfilling engagements at Worcester, Springfield, &c. Managers desirous of negotiating, please address as above until Sept. 7, or E. B. MOORE, New-York *Times* Office.
N. B.—A competent and reliable agent wanted.

STATIONERY.

AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND FRENCH
LETTER AND NOTE PAPERS,
BLANK BOOKS,
RODGERS' KNIVES, GOLD PENS, &c., &c.,
At WILLMER & ROGERS', No. 42 Nassau-st.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN LANE—Solicit orders for any style of Blank Book, Stationery, or Job Printing; prices low. We offer a fresh stock of Goods, and have every facility for the prompt execution of orders.

AT EVERDELL'S, HIS CELEBRATED Wedding Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had at his great Card Depot, Broadway, corner of Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited.

DRY GOODS.

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS!
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
have opened
AT RETAIL,
Their FALL IMPORTATIONS of
LINENS, DAMASKS, TABLE-CLOTHS, NAPKINS, DOYLES, QUILTS, COUNTERPANES, BLANKETS, FLANNELS,
LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, &c., &c.
Families about commencing Housekeeping or re-furnishing, are invited to examine their extensive Stock before purchasing.
Nos. 309 and 311 CANAL-ST., cor. Mercer.

FALL OPENING,
AT RETAIL,
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
will make a
GENERAL OPENING of their FALL IMPORTATIONS,
AT RETAIL,
On MONDAY, AUGUST 30th.
Citizens and Strangers are invited to
EXAMINE, COMPARE and JUDGE!
Nos. 309 and 311 CANAL-ST.,
Cor. Mercer-st.

NEW RIBBON, TRIMMING AND EMBROIDERY STORE.
MITCHELL & McLINTOCK,
NO. 599 BROADWAY,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel,
Just opened with a splendid stock of the above goods—Wholesale and Retail.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
will exhibit
NOVELTIES IN SHAWLS,
At RETAIL,
On MONDAY, AUG. 30th.
Nos. 309 and 311 CANAL-ST.,
Cor. of Mercer-st.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
will open
MANTILLAS, RAGLANS and CLOAKS,
adapted to the present Season,
At RETAIL, on MONDAY, August 30th.
N. B.—Their regular Opening for Winter Garments will take place at a later day, of which due notice will be given.
Nos 309 and 311 CANAL ST., cor. Mercer.

NEW FALL STOCK.
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c.,
CHEAP FOR CASH OR SHORT CREDIT,
CUMMING, SIMPSON & ARMSTRONG,
NO. 146 BROADWAY, CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST

FAMILY MOURNING GOODS!
BOMBAZINES, DE LAINES, ALPACAS, VALENCIAS, PLAIDS, POPLINS, CRAPES, CRAPE VEILS, &c., &c. An unrivaled assortment for sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Nos. 309 and 311 CANAL-ST., cor. Mercer.

MOURNING GOODS!
FALL IMPORTATION!
20 cases of NEW GOODS will be offered Wholesale and Retail, on MONDAY, the 30th inst., consisting of
LUPIN'S BOMBAZINES,
BLACK and BLACK AND WHITE SILKS, POPLINS, VALENCIAS, DELAINES.
Also, some New Materials for Deep and Second Mourning, manufactured expressly for this house, together with MANTILLAS, BONNETS, &c., &c.
Observe!—W. JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 BROADWAY, bet. Spring and Prince sts.

FALL IMPORTATION.
JAMES GRAY & CO.
Have now open a superb assortment of new Fall goods of the latest Paris styles, consisting of
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,
SILK ROBES, FLOUNCES AND DOUBLE SKIRTS,
POPLINS, VALENCIAS, DELAINES, &C.
Also, the best selection of
REAL LACES AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES
ever exhibited in New York.
Novelties received by every steamer.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley place.

DRESS GOODS
AND
SHAWLS.
BOOTH & TUTTLE,
Corner of Chamber, Church, and Warren sts.
Are receiving daily new and desirable styles of goods in their line.
Confining themselves to DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS, they are able to offer a great variety, to which they invite the attention of buyers, for cash or short credit.

THE FIRST OPENING
FOR THE SEASON.
AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.
Will take place on Thursday, Sept. 2, when a choice assortment will be displayed of
BONNETS AND HEAD DRESSES,
MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS,
BOYS' CLOTHING,
BOYS' HATS AND CAPS,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES,
INFANTS' WEARING APPAREL,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HOSIERY,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Have removed to Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway, and are ready to exhibit their
FALL STYLES OF
CLOAKS, CIRCULARS, RAGLANS, &c.
Also, a large assortment of
FRENCH AND GERMAN MANTILLA SHAWLS,
all of which they are prepared to offer at low prices.

LADIES'
CLOTH RAGLANS AND DUSTERS,
IN ALL THE NEWEST STYLES,
SUITABLE FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR.
A splendid assortment now on hand, varying in price from $4 00 upwards.
Also, a superb stock of STELLA, CASHMERE, and WOOLEN SHAWLS, very cheap.
W. K. PEYTON, Shawl and Cloak Manufacturer,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

THE ASSIGNER'S SALE OF THE
BANKRUPT STOCK OF DRY GOODS
Will be offered to the public but a short time longer.
The Broche and Stella Shawls, Blankets, Needlework, and Haberdashery, &c., will be offered at unequalled low prices No. 289 Grand st., corner Eldridge.
Late A. G. COLBY.

TO MILLINERS FROM THE COUNTRY.
FALL GOODS AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.
No. 513 Broadway.
Fall styles of ladies' and children's bonnets
Have been received,
And a choice assortment is now ready
For the inspection of Southern and Western buyers,
At
GENIN'S BAZAAR
No 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

DAMAGED GOODS.—PRINTED CASHMERES, worsted damasks, Poil de Chevre, Irish linens, tablecloths, table napkins, table diapers, towels, crash, cloths, cassimeres, satinets, flannels, muslins, sheetings, ginghams calicoes, and a general assortment of dry goods, sold cheap for cash by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Usterine st.

EXTENSION SKIRTS
OF SUPERIOR MAKE.
PECK BROTHERS, No. 61 Chambers-st.

LADIES' READY-MADE LINEN STORE, No. 987 Broadway, near 20th-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.
DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.
Adapted to the use of drawing-rooms, churches, lodges and schools
This magnificent instrument, introduced by
THALBERG
into the United States, has been adopted by the most eminent artists of Europe and America. Mlle. Wellis, Lisat Gottschalk, Vilanova, &c., &c.
Price, $160, $225, $250, $300 and $375.
A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 51 Dey-st.
Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violin Strings, &c., &c.
Just Published:
A complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

A COSTLY ROSEWOOD DRAWING-ROOM piano-forte for sale at No. 678 6th-av., near 40th-st., 7 octave, elegantly finished, with four round corners, back same as the front, all the modern improvements, over strung bass, rich powerful tone, pearl keys, carved legs, celebrated City makers, two years' warrantee from May last and one of the most magnificent pianos ever offered for sale. Price $325, cost $500, in perfect order, and will be shipped if required. Must be sold for the highest price offered. Apply day or evening, for 3 days.

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MESSRS. CHICKERING & SONS HAVING removed to their new warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, (corner 4th-st.,) are prepared to offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of grand, parlor grand, square and upright piano-fortes, manufactured expressly for this City, finished in various styles of cases and at prices which cannot fail to please. Piano-fortes made to order, to suit any style of furniture, and all instruments warranted to give entire satisfaction. Piano-fortes to rent upon the most favorable terms.

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A FINE PARLOR ORGAN, NEARLY new, in good order, four stops (principal, diapason base, diapason treble, and dulciana,) and swell, will be sold for $200 by T. C. HOUGHTON, No. 646 Broadway.

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$4.50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole peg boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY
IS OUT
THIS (Tuesday) MORNING,
To clear the great
CABLE CELEBRATION,
which comes off on our regular publication day. Be sure to read
STEPHEN PAUL SHEFFIELD'S NEW WORK,
Entitled
SUNSHINE AND SHADOW; A STORY OF THE HEART,
Which commences in this number.
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY
only requires to be seen or read, to be appreciated and pronounced the best story paper published.
Sold by all News Dealers in the City and country.

OCEAN TELEGRAPH MARCH.
Composed expressly for the celebration by FRANCIS H. BROWN. The picture title bears a correct portrait of Cyrus W. Field, Esq., together with a vignette of the *Niagara* and an exact representation, in form, size and color, of the cable, with full explanations. Price 40 cents.; sent by mail, postage paid. FIRTH, POND & CO.,
No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.
An accurate drawing, representing the size, form and color of the Atlantic Cable, with a full description of the same, appears upon the title page of the OCEAN TELEGRAPH MARCH, by FRANCIS H. BROWN.
Price, for music and all, only 40 cents. Copies sent by mail, postage paid. FIRTH, POND & CO.,
No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

PORTRAIT OF CYRUS W FIELD, ESQ.
Buy the OCEAN TELEGRAPH MARCH, by F. H. BROWN, author of "Happy Family Polka," &c., &c., upon the

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL—LOVE CHASE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE WILLOW COPSE.

BURTON'S THEATRE—IRISH AMBASSADOR—HOW TO PAY THE RENT—MARRIED BACHELOR.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—A MODEL OF A WIFE—STAGE-STRUCK BARBER—LIMERICK BOY.

BOWERY THEATRE—THE CORSICAN MAID—PONGO—NICK WHIFFLES.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—THEODON'S THEATRE OF ART.

PALACE GARDEN—DODWORTH'S BAND—FIREWORKS, &c.

MINSTREL HALL—No. 444 Broadway—CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.

Ocean Steamers.

The *Saxonia* leaves New-York for Hamburg.....Sept. 1
The *Arabia* leaves New-York for Liverpool.....Sept. 1
The *Ariel* leaves New-York for Southampton.....Sept. 4

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *viâ* Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

☞ The mails for Europe, by the steamship *Arabia*, hence for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-Office, to-morrow, at 10½ A.M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We have European news this morning by two steamers, the *City of Baltimore*, from Liverpool on the 18th, a summary of the news by which we received from Cape Race, as delivered by the *North Star*; and the *Propeller*, from Galway on the 21st, three days' later. The *Propeller* left Galway at 9 P. M., on the day of her sailing, and arrived at St. Johns, N. F. on Sunday, but as the Telegraph lines were not open on that day, the news could not be forwarded until yesterday. Consols were quoted at 96⅛@96⅜ for both money and account. A decline is noticed in all qualities of Cotton, and a small advance in Breadstuffs, with an upward tendency. The most important news by this arrival is the bombardment of Djidda, the scene of the recent massacre of British and French residents, by the British steamer *Cyclops*, in consequence, as is said, of the delay of the Turkish authorities in granting proper reparation. The city was shelled for five days, when the Turkish Commissioner finally made his appearance, and promised to arrange the matter. Eleven of the assassins were subsequently executed, and four others were sent to Constantinople, to be dealt with as the Sultan should direct. The extent of the damage done to the city is not stated. Details of the India news confirm the telegraphic statements previously received. There is nothing else of special importance.

By the arrival of the *City of Baltimore* at this port from Liverpool, we have dates from England to the evening of the 18th inst. They are without especial importance. The ship *Abbey Langdon*, of New-York, was cast away on the Isle of Wight on the 12th inst., and while some of her cargo, which consisted of rice, was recovered, much of it, and the vessel itself, it was feared would be a total loss. The *Abbey Langdon* was a ship of 1,000 tons burden, built only four years ago at Hallowell, and belonging to Messrs. C. C. DUNCAN & Co. The *Indian Empire*, of the Galway line, had been drawn off to have the damages received upon the Madeleine rock more thoroughly repaired, and her place was supplied by the *Pacific*, which was to leave for New-York on the 24th inst. The Queen of England was still at Berlin, the Emperor and Empress prosecuting their tour in the north-western departments. The treaty arranged by the Paris Conference was to be signed on the 19th. Later dates from India than those by the last steamer have been received. The news is of secondary importance. The rebels, though scattered, were by no means suppressed, but the commencement of the rains rendered campaigning against them more practicable.

The *Empire City*, from Havana on the 24th, arrived here yesterday morning. She brings our Havana files to the 23d, but no intelligence of interest. The *Nancy* is still detained, but only until some of the tedious formalities of Spanish law have been complied with.

We have from Venezuela information that the work of enforcing the Anglo-French intervention has been commenced. Laguayra and Porto Cabello are in a state of blockade, and are to remain so until the refractory Government accedes to the demands of the assailants. A large number of coasting vessels had been captured.

Intelligence of slight moment reaches us from Mexico. It merely confirms the reports already received. It is stated on the authority of letters said to have been received by Gen. DEGOLLADO, that ZULOAGA has abandoned the Government; but this story is an old one, still lacking verification.

The Government has telegraphed to Charleston, through the War Department, to the U. S. Marshal of that District, to have the negroes on board the slave-brig *Echo* removed to Fort Sumpter, about five miles from the city. Arrangements are to be made for their restoration to their native land. Twelve of them have died since the capture of the brig.

Several new cases of yellow fever were yesterday brought to the notice of the Mayor and health authorities. One of the men taken from on board the *Rattler* died yesterday morning, and the other case was considered by Dr. ROCKWELL to be approaching a fatal termination. The first resided at No. 205 Division-street, and the other at No. 40 Rutgers-street. Two additional cases occurred originating on board the steamer *Philadelphia*. JOHN COLE, an assistant engineer, died at the corner of Warren and Washington streets, and a shipmate also lay there sick of the same disease. Dr. ROCKWELL pronounced them sporadic cases of yellow fever. There were also rumors of other cases, but could not be traced to any reliable source. The *Philadelphia* was ordered to the Lower Quarantine. Two cases were reported in Brooklyn, both of whom had been employed as lightermen at Quarantine. Dr. BOYD had the first case conveyed to the hospital at Flatbush, where the patient died. The particulars of the remaining case have not been made public.

The New-York Turnvereins celebrated their eighth anniversary yesterday at "Conrad's Garden," Yorkville. It was one of those German festivals which are so pleasant to witness, but which have been of late so frequent that they present little novelty to the public. Although the day was fine and the attractions the best of the season, the attendance was not so large as might have been expected. A concert by nineteen societies, constituting the Saengerbund, a tournament on the river, and sundry gymnastic exercises, were the features of the day. An unfortunate accident in the course of the afternoon threw a gloom over the subsequent festivities. Every available spot fronting the river was densely crowded by spectators to witness the tournament, and a tree laden with about fifty adventurous men and boys, snapped at the root, and some individuals were injured. Mrs. THORN, of No. 566 Fourth-street, was badly wounded in the head, her scull being fractured. Mr. BADLETT, one of the Turners, was also severely injured, as was a Mr. CROSBE and a little girl. Altogether this celebration of the Turnverein was not equal to those of former occasions.

A meeting of the lotholders of Evergreen Cemetery was held last evening at Washington Hall, East Brooklyn. A report of the Committee appointed at a former meeting (July 9) was read and adopted. After a lengthy discussion in relation to the past management of the affairs of the Cemetery, the following resolution was adopted: *Resolved*, That a committee of five be appointed to apply to the Courts for a receiver, unless the officers of the Cemetery make a satisfactory report and exhibit of their books to the Committee; and that the Committee have power to take such action in the premises which to them may seem necessary to protect the interests of lot-owners. Messrs. William H. Butler, Dr. O. H. Smith, Tunis H. Duryea, Robert Miller and James S. B. Thursby were appointed said committee. Adjourned, to meet again at the same place on Sept. 15, at 7½ P. M.

The Board of Councilmen failed to obtain a quorum yesterday.

The various Republican Conventions of the City met last evening for the purpose of selecting Delegates and alternates to the State Convention which meets on the 8th of next month, at Syracuse. The proceedings though very spirited were conducted in quiet. We give the result, so far as learned, in another column.

The programme for the great Cable demonstration and commemmoration on Wednesday, we publish in full this morning. The parade of the military and the procession of the trades and civic societies promise to be extraordinarily imposing. The evening is surrendered to the fireman's parade, to illuminations and fireworks. Trinity Church celebrates a *Te Deum* in the morning. The Crystal Palace will be the centre of attraction in the afternoon, where presentations will be made to Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, Capt. HUDSON, Mr. EVERETT and the *Niagara* seamen with an address of congratulation and compliment. Mr. FIELD will deliver an address upon the history of the Ocean Telegraph. It does not appear from the official announcements, that Mr. EDWARD EVERETT has accepted the invitation to be present, to take part in the exercises. It is to be a day of general abstinence from business, of rejoicing, thanksgiving and demonstrations of delight. The whole affair will not, however, end with Wednesday, there being reserved for Thursday other illuminations, fireworks, and public dinners. The City is already swarming with an unparalleled crowd of visitors, attracted by the brilliancy of the occasion.

The Butchers' Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements for the cable celebration, directs that those who intend to take part in the demonstration appear mounted at 7½ A. M., with black clothes and hat, white frock and checkered sleeves—at the "Baltic," No. 34 Second-avenue.

Health-Officer THOMPSON, in a communication to the Board of Health, yesterday, advised, if it could be done without detriment to the interests of the people of Staten Island, and especially if it would contribute to allay the unnecessary alarm concerning the spread of the yellow fever, that the petition be granted which desired that the Staten Island ferry-boats be stopped from their usual trips for a season.

The Farmers' Club held a very interesting meeting yesterday. The main topic of discussion was the vegetables which can most profitably be raised for the New-York market, and the best methods of their cultivation.

Two hundred and fifty dollars were appropriated by the Brooklyn Common Council last evening towards the expenses of celebrating the 1st September, and a resolution was adopted, directing the City Hall to be illuminated, and requesting the citizens to illuminate their stores and dwellings.

A special meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council was held last evening, when a communication was received from the Water Commissioners, asking that the contract for the work be so far changed as to have a covered conduit from the ponds beyond BAISLEY'S to BAISLEY'S Pond, instead of an open canal, at an increase of $135,000 in cost. The subject was referred to the Water Committee.

The Brooklyn Board of Health held a special meeting yesterday, and adopted a resolution prohibiting persons in any way connected with Quarantined vessels from entering the city without a permit.

Flour, Wheat and Corn were generally depressed yesterday. Cotton was salable and steady. Rio Coffee continued in active demand. Sugars were more sought after. Pork was in request, and was firmer. Other branches of trade presented no really new feature.

The Cable Celebration on Wednesday.

The formal celebration of the successful laying of the Ocean Telegraph, which is to be observed next Wednesday, promises to be the largest and most imposing demonstration which our City has ever witnessed. Most of our sister cities throughout the Union, and the British American possessions, devote the day to the commemoration of the same very extraordinary event. But here it has already given new activity to every department of business—as our advertising columns testify—quickened the pulse of trade, and turned the dullest season into one of unwonted activity. The City is already full of strangers, many who had business here hastening their visits on this account, others drawn in simply to be spectators of a display that will be remembered long as a day to date from. The programme of the day includes a parade of the first Division of the military, who begin their march from the Battery at 1 P. M., toward the Crystal Palace. Their procession will be joined by the Civil Societies, the Benevolent Associations, the Turners 6,000 strong, the Veterans, the Mercantile Library clerks, the British citizens here resident, and the representatives of the innumerables trades, bearing devices, machinery, and symbols of their employment. In the evening the firemen turn out in full force, escorting the Company from the Crystal Palace down Broadway to the Park. Flags of the shipping and of public offices will be displayed, and thousands of banners along the line of march and elsewhere. At the Crystal Palace, Mr. FIELD, Mr. EVERETT, Capt. HUDSON and the *Niagara* tars will be congratulated with addresses, while for these honored parties Mr. FIELD will reply. At Trinity Church, in the morning, a *Te Deum* will be celebrated. Illuminations and volunteer fireworks will make the City one broad blaze of light at night. Altogether, without a question, this greatest event of the age will be commemorated in New-York after a style worthy of it, and of the City's appreciation of its commercial and moral value.

The Last News from India.

The news from India by the last mail is more favorable than three months ago any one would have looked for. The Gwalior army has at last been finally disposed of, and the troops employed against it have gone into quarters for the remainder of the hot season. The Moulvie, who was the leading spirit of the insurrection in Oude, and the Begum's right-hand man, was killed in one of the late skirmishes, so that resistance in masses in the open field seems all but over. How much of the trouble which everybody has always anticipated, even under the best of circumstances, in the shape of guerilla war, carried on by small parties of roving vagabonds there is to follow, still remains to be seen. That the contest will eventually dwindle into this, if it has not already done so, there cannot be a doubt. The cohesive power of a large army lies altogether either in victory or discipline. Defeat, or any sort of adversity, united with insubordination, invariably causes the men to split into small bodies, which can not only subsist themselves more easily, and fly more readily, but even plunder more successfully. Bands of robbers rarely endanger the security of an empire, but they can harass an army dreadfully, above all when the scene of their exploits is in India and the army is European. Native police can, certainly be no longer relied on to deal with the emergency, and the mere fact that British troops will be required in large numbers to supply their places, is one which no Chancellor of the Exchequer, for many a day to come, will care to grapple with. The army in India already amounts to 80,000 European soldiers of all arms. There is no likelihood of a less number sufficing for some time to come, and India is farther from being able to pay her own expenses than she has been for the last thirty years. It is not very much of an over-estimate to say that half this number will need to be replaced every two years, to fill up the losses occasioned by casualties and disease; and this, together with the demands of the Navy, and the garrisons of the rest of the Empire, will form a very serious drain upon the working population of the United Kingdom, above all when the steady flow of emigration is taken into account. The facilities offered by cheap steam communication with all the colonies, to persons desirous of emigrating, are daily increasing, so that the mother country will, before many years, be actually in closer connection with Australia than she was with Ireland at the beginning of the present century. In all of them Democracy of the broadest kind has now all but undisputed sway. In Australia manhood suffrage is already the law in more than one of the settlements, and there is a Democratic sentiment pervading the community, much more powerful in its effects than any formal act of the Legislature. It is impossible to suppose that England can resist the influence of the colonies, as long as steamboats and the telegraph bind her to them, or that people at home will remain very much longer quiet under restrictions and disabilities which their brothers abroad have repudiated. India has, either opportunely or inopportunely, as it may turn out, come into the field to complicate the position of affairs. It promises to impose on the mother country all the burdens of a great war for years after the excitement of a great war is over. Moreover, all the advantages to be derived from keeping it, are felt by a small class; while the disadvantages fall upon every man who has a family to support, or a farm to till. An income tax which has no better object in view than the maintenance of an empire for younger sons to govern and patrician politicians to squabble for, is not a luxury which accords much with the temper of the times. There is a theory about India which is just now very strongly urged upon public attention in England, which certainly has many claims to respect, and wears an aspect of great nobleness. While it is acknowledged that it was a mistake in the first place, even to have made the conquest, it is argued that now that it is made, Great Britain has a mission to fulfill towards it, which she is bound by every tie of duty and honor to carry out. It is declared that, patent as may be the material advantages of leaving the Hindoos to their fate, moral obligations of the most sacred kind oblige the British nation to hold them in subjection till they have civilized and Christianized them.

There is something exceedingly fascinating in the notion that one has a great mission to execute, but few fascinations are powerful enough to resist the sledge-hammer logic of heavy taxation and great loss of life. In a year the glories of Lucknow and Delhi and the horrors of Cawnpore will have been forgotten, while thousands of the youth of the country will yearly fall victims to disease when trying to prevent "breech-clouted savages" from cutting each others' throats. A people thoroughly well off, as far as good clothing, employment and education are concerned, might support such burdens with alacrity, but the English people will not bear such a strain on their patience and their pockets as long as the masses exercise so little influence on the national destinies.

Mr. Speaker Orr on the Rights of Niggers.

Speaker ORR has been giving rather a severe blow to the Commercial Conventions, and other wiseacres, who have been clamoring for the reopening of the Slave-trade, at a barbecue in Craytonville, South Carolina. He denounces the scheme,—first, because of the danger it would entail to the whites to have themselves surrounded by large herds of savages, unused to submission, ignorant of the white man's superiority or unwilling to acknowledge it, ferocious by nature, and rendered doubly ferocious by the irksomeness of Slavery; and secondly, because it would be unjust.

The first part of his argument commends itself to attention at a glance. A huge influx of savages, fresh from the woods, would certainly seriously complicate the already abnormal relations of the different classes of Southern society, and might possibly place it on the edge of that abyss of disorder and violence into which Southern journalists daily expect to see the North plunge headlong, and of our proximity to which our rejoicings over the Atlantic cable are looked upon as one of the surest indications. Free-love communities, socialism, Fanny Wrightism, Fourierism, and all the other *isms*, upon which the Southern mind looks with so much horror, are certainly great evils, but they are not half so dreadful as the presence on a plantation of two or three hundred Balonda or Bashinje, fresh from the banks of the Quango, entirely unconvinced of an overseer's right to cowhide them, and with a strong taste for the flesh of babies. Better let a few poor whites exist a little longer, deprived of the inestimable luxury of owning niggers, and pay high prices for field hands, than bring in shiploads of the real unadulterated article, quite untamed and stark naked. Speaker ORR is evidently wiser than his generation. Twelve hundred dollars is a high price for a "negro fellow," civilized and christianized though he be; but the raw material from Guinea might prove dear at any price.

In denouncing the Slave-trade, however, on the ground of its injustice, or the absence of any right on our part to open it, and carry it on, it seems to us Mr. ORR goes too far. This argument proves too much. There are a great many things which must not be discussed on abstract principles, and this is one of them. We know from Parson BROWNLOW, JOHN MITCHEL, and many other lights of the Southern church and Southern literature, that it would be a vast gain for the African negro to seize him, import him, and set him to work on a cotton plantation. But, to our great surprise, Mr. ORR thinks that we have no right to improve a man's condition against his will, to save his soul, or wash the dirt off him whether he likes or not. The doctrine itself is perfectly familiar to us, to be sure, as we have always professed it ourselves, but we are astonished that a son of the South should utter such sentiments in the presence of an audience of high-toned Southrons. Is there no tar in Craytonville? Has the supply of feathers run short? Are all the rails burnt up? What has come over the chivalry? We thought it was a cardinal point in their creed, the negation of which entailed social damnation, that any inferior race who did not take the Southern view of happiness might lawfully be caught and set to pick cotton, and be well whipped. This reduces Slavery to a mere machine for cultivating the cotton-plant, and deprives it of the nobler character in which we all love it so much, and are so proud of it as an institution for the regeneration and evangelization of the perishing heathen. "Are we to constitute ourselves judges of what will improve the condition of other nations, and proceed to execute that judgment against their consent?" asks Colonel ORR. "If the argument is worth anything for the African, would it not apply equally to the European or Asiatic? How many of the sons and daughters of Europe and Asia would be elevated in their moral and physical condition, if they were transplanted, even as slaves, to this country! Could they be numbered by less than hundreds of millions? Would it be right to constitute ourselves their judges, and then become the executioners of our judgment, to make them slaves. Away with such doctrines and principles! They have no foundation in humanity, philosophy, morality or religion."

Mr. ORR'S "doctrines and principles" upon this question are as sound as any man could desire to have promulgated. But there is a conclusion which flows from them irresistibly, of which we fear the worthy Colonel did not think, and which, luckily for him, his audience did not perceive. If Africans, and Europeans, and Asiatics, dwelling at home, have their inalienable right to judge which is best for their own condition secured to them by "humanity, philosophy, morality and religion," while living at home in their own country, they certainly do not lose it because their forefathers were brought by force to the United States.

If we have no business to judge what is best for a wild negro in Guinea, *à fortiori*, we have no right to judge for a civilized negro in South Carolina. There's the rub. If we may not lawfully seize and sell a naked cannibal for his own good, certainly we may not dispose of an American church member, or skillful carpenter, or accomplished cook. To deny a capacity for managing his own business to Colonel ORR'S valet, which we accord to the denizens of the banks of the Zambesi, is sheer absurdity. There must be another barbecue got up to settle this little difficulty.

What will Kansas do Next?

A correspondent, writing from Lawrence, whose letter was published in yesterday's TIMES, contradicts the assumption of the Washington *Union*, that, by rejecting the English bill, Kansas virtually voted to remain a Territory, and states that an energetic application will be made at the approaching session of Congress for her admission into the Union.

It was, certainly, a blunder of the Government organ to interpret the recent election as a vote against a State organization. The wish was, no doubt, father to the thought, and a very silly father, indeed. The people of Kansas voted against the Lecompton Constitution, and they voted against nothing else. Accustomed as they are to traps, they could not have understood that the English bill covered a snare of the kind intimated by the *Union*. It may, or it may not be, that they are ready to come into the Confederacy. Our correspondent says they are. That is his opinion, formed from such information as is accessible to a sagacious observer on the spot. But, before the close of the next Congressional session, Kansas will speak for herself on that question, one way or the other, either by an express application, or by a silence no less expressive. It is her own affair entirely whether she shall knock at the door of the Union or not.

If, however, she should present herself with a Republican form of government, it will be the wisdom of those who hope the contrary not to oppose her entrance. Let them rest satisfied with what they have already done to trammel her will and crush her rights. In the abused name of popular sovereignty, seven-eighths of her people have been for years systematically trodden under the heels of power and fraud. That game should now be regarded as played out. It is time that popular sovereignty in Kansas should cease to mean popular subjugation. Those functionaries a Washington who may not like the kind of Senators to be sent on from the new State, should remember that they are estopped from pleading any technical objection, such as want of sufficient population. They have already intimated a lurking design to rest their case upon that objection. It will not do. The English bill, with Lecompton annexed, waived the population question, and it is too late to revive it now. Whatever may be thought of the necessity of a representative population, as an abstract theory, it can have no practical application as a bar to the admission of Kansas. There has been enough of partisan chicanery already about the Kansas question. Let its future be divested of party trickery, and settled solely upon the merits. And unless the Democrats desire to play into the hands of their opponents, they will assuredly make no further objection to Kansas, whenever she may think fit to seek position as a State, provided only that she shall have complied with the requirements of the Constitution.

ANTI-LECOMPTON MEETING AT TARRYTOWN.—An "Anti-Lecompton and Anti-Corruption" mass meeting of such citizens of the Ninth Congressional District, without distinction of party, as are disposed to sustain the Hon. JOHN B. HASKIN, and to renominate him for Congress, is called for Thursday next, the 2d prox., at Tarrytown. Mr. H., though elected as a Democrat, opposed the Kansas policy of the Administration, inflexibly and persistently. On the ground of his acts in Congress he makes his appeal to the people of his district. They will have a fair opportunity to say whether they approve or disapprove his course. It is stated that the following speakers will positively be present and address the meeting, viz.: JOHN W. FORNEY, of Philadelphia; the Hon. D. DOUGHERTY, and the Hon. H. W. DAVIS, of Baltimore; the Hon. HORACE F. CLARK, of New-York; and the Hon. JOHN B. HASKIN, of Westchester.

The meeting is to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

SUSPENSION OF TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM EUROPE.—We are now four days without any telegrams from Valentia, and it seems an age since we heard from the other side of the Atlantic. But, in this case, no news may be regarded as good news,—for if anything had turned up of sufficient importance to send across the wires, the electricians would have continued to send it to us, as they did the intelligence of the treaty of peace with China. It would be a peice of rare good fortune if another telegram should be received to-morrow, to give *éclat* to the great celebration.

Death of George Combe.

The *City of Baltimore* brings intelligence of the death of Mr. GEORGE COMBE, author of *The Constitution of Man*. Mr. COMBE left Edinburg early in the Summer to visit his relatives in the South of England according to his annual custom, and had stopped a the hydropathic establishment in Surrey to visit friends residing there, when he was suddenly attacked by a pulmonary complaint, to which he was subject, and died at that place after an illness of a few days. His age was 70 years.

Mr. COMBE was a native of Scotland, born in 1788. His parents were rigid Scotch Presbyterians, uneducated and of moderate circumstances, and excessively strict in the religious discipline of a family which numbered seventeen members. The London *News*, in an elaborate notice of Mr. COMBE, remarks that "the want of knowledge, and the asceticism of the well intentioned parents, caused the death of several of their children, and radically injured the health of the rest. Such is the testimony of the two brothers, in their reminiscences of the low, damp situation of their father's dwelling, at the brewery of Livingston's-yards, near Edinburg, and of its crowded and ill-aired rooms, and of the dreary Sundays and dismal sectarian instruction, which was all that their parents attempted to give them in person. No doubt this experience tended to turn the attention of the brothers GEORGE and ANDREW to the subject of the conditions of health, and to deepen their convictions to the utmost that their nature admitted."

GEORGE COMBE was nine years older than his brother ANDREW, and was bred to the law; became a writer to the *Signet* in 1812, and practiced his profession in Edinburg. In the year 1815, the doctrines of GALL and SPURZHEIM were brought under discussion in Edinburg, and the attention of Mr. COMBE was directed to the science of Phrenology. An interview with SPURZHEIM, who visited Edinburg about the same time, led Mr. COMBE to a careful examination of the new theory, and from an investigation he became a believer and an earnest champion. With his brother ANDREW, he became phrenologically controversial. Letters were published, in which the brothers described each other's characteristics as defined by the organs developed on their skulls, and in spite of the sneers of the reviews and the refusal of the encyclopædists to commit the handling of the subject of Phrenology to the believers in the new science, the public faith grew, mainly through the efforts of GEORGE COMBE, who saw in it a new solution of the problem of the structure and functions of the brain. In 1825, the "Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge" was instituted, for the purpose of supplying good and cheap books to the working classes; but unfortunate circumstances caused a delay in the issue of its publications, and it was only in 1827 that its first tract was printed. Six weeks before its appearance, GEORGE COMBE read before the Phrenological Society of Edinburg the first part of a work, to which he gave the title of *The Harmony between the Mental and Moral Constitution of Man and the Laws of Physical Nature*. This was the germ of his celebrated work, entitled *The Constitution of Man in Relation to External Objects*. The Society for the diffusion of useful knowledge having refused to publish among their cheap series any work on Phrenology, Mr. COMBE set himself in earnest to follow up the undertaking he had already begun. Among the works on that subject, which followed each other rapidly from his pen, were the *Elements*, *Outlines* and *System of Phrenology*, a volume on *Moral Philosophy* and *Lectures on Popular Education*. In 1833, he married Miss CECILIA SIDDONS, and four or five years later gave up the practice of his profession. In 1838, he visited the United States, and remained here for two years, lecturing on Phrenology, and preparing a journal of his tour, which was afterwards published under the title of *Notes*. His reception in this country was cordial in the extreme. SPURZHEIM had died here a few years before Mr. COMBE'S arrival, and the believers in Phrenology looked to the latter gentleman as the legitimate successor to the honors paid to the lamented leader. The *Constitution of Man*, first published in 1828, was reprinted here, and reached an enormous sale. It is by this work that Mr. COMBE is chiefly known. Its circulation in Great Britain soon ran up to 100,000 copies, and it has been translated into several languages. After his visit to the United States, Mr. COMBE passed some years in travel on the continent. The later years of his life were a period of infirm health, incapacitating him for active efforts.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The indomitable MAX MARETZEK resumed his chair at this house last evening, and attracted, as a matter of course, an immense gathering. A few of the subscribers who were not in town exhibited a vacant stare in their seats, but otherwise the capacity of the house was fairly represented with eager and intelligent faces. Every convenient part was crowded.

The programme was of the Max Maretzek kind; that is to say, it introduced two new singers without any botheration, and an *ensemble* perfect in every respect. The prominent characters in the opera of "La Somnambula" were cast as follows; *Amina*, Señora GASSIER; *Elvino*, Mr. PERRINO; *Rodolpho*, Signor GASSIER; *Lisa*, Signora GOSPONI.

This opera of BELLINI'S is one of those things which return to us as pleasantly as Spring. Hear it howsoever often we may, there is always something fresh and invigorating in its airs. In the regular way of business it affords us an invariable opportunity for speaking of the opening of the season; and so trite is criticism on the subject, that we may well dispense with anything more than a mere record of its production last night.

The commanding attraction of the evening was the *début* of Mme. GASSIER. Of late years this lady has filled the public eye of Europe and satisfied its ear. Her reputation justified much flourish, her powers much eulogy. Under Mr. MARETZEK'S direction she has appealed to our appreciation without any vulgar antecedent. Simply for what she could do, she asks approbation. The verdict will, we think, be satisfactory to all parties. Mme. GASSIER possesses the freshest voice we have had in this country for many years. It is of extensive compass, verging, we should suppose, on three octaves; well *timbred*, equable throughout, and of the pure soprano quality. Her execution is very great—in this opera equal to Mme. LA GRANGE'S, and purer, because more Italian in method than that lady's. The *rôle* of *Amina* does not afford us an opportunity to judge of her dramatic capabilities lyrically or histrionically. In musical declamation it seems to us that Mme. GASSIER may have to go through the ordeal of another *début*. Abandoning this reflection, we have nothing but praise to bestow on the performance of last evening. A delicious voice, admirably managed, and woven into garlands of fragrant melody, fairly intoxicated the audience. Long before the first act was over the house was in an ecstasy of delight, and when the final scene came, enthusiasm had usurped the place of judgment, or rather joined hands in fraternal regard and admiration. We have no recollection of a more genuine success.

Mr. GASSIER was of course received with his old favor. How excellently he can play the *rôle* of the Count, is known to all our readers. It is unnecessary, therefore, to add that on the present occasion he did, as he always does, his best, and divided the applause with the most deserving.

Mr. PERRINO was the *Elvino*. This gentleman has been before our public for some time, and in concerts and oratorios has made his mark. Last evening was, we are informed, his *début* on the lyric stage, and if such be the case, it must be considered an unusually successful one. Mr. PERRINO has a sweet voice, and is an excellent musician. In a part which, at the best, is high and embarrassing, he succeeded in winning the approbation of the audience. It will be his own fault if he does not become a favorite with the public. He is much better than many tenors who have occupied a distinguished position at the Academy of Music.

The opera was very well given in all respects. The artists were called out after every act and an unusual amount of enthusiasm prevailed. There will be a performance of the same opera *to-night*—instead of Wednesday. The Atlantic Telegraph Cable has led to this acceptable change.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—It is now about ten years since Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU made his mark with the New-York public as a delineator of eccentric character. His first decided success, and one which gave him an immediate position of importance, was in the "cotemporaneous drama," as *Mose*, the rowdy fireman. Since that period he has gradually extended his *repertoire*, and his success has kept pace with his enterprise. Last night Mr. CHANFRAU and his wife, formerly known as Miss ADDERTINE, commenced a short engagement at Wallack's, to a very good house, and they were welcomed in a very flattering manner. Three pieces were played, in all of which Mr. CHANFRAU appeared. In the first, "A Model of a Wife," he sustained the character of the young Frenchman, *Mons. Bonnefoi*, with decided ability. The second piece was the "Widow's Victim," in which Mr. CHANFRAU probably has no equal as *Jeremiah Clip*, the barber. His imitations of FORREST, BOOTH, KEAN, BURTON and others could scarcely be excelled. He was sustained by Mrs. CHANFRAU as *Jane Chatterly*. This lady is new to a New-York audience, and judging from the impression made last night, will be a favorite. She seems to possess all the requisites for a delenator of "Servantgalism," and has the confidence necessary to win success. The entertainment concluded with the "Limerick Boy," Mr. CHANFRAU playing *Paddy Miles*.

Police Intelligence.

ARREST OF A COACHMAN FOR STEALING HARNESS.—Officer Berry, of the Fourteenth Precinct, yesterday arrested a man named Edward Jackson, charged with stealing two sets of double harness, two sets of single harness, some horse blankets, netting and other apparelings, valued at $175, from the stable of Mr. Rufus Story, at Bergen Point. Mr. Story is a merchant, and does business at No. 7 Front-street in this City. Jackson was his coachman, and, after the robbery, effected his escape to this City. Pawn tickets for some of the stolen property were found in his possession. The officer speedily took him back to New-Jersey, where he was committed for trial.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY BY A MONKEY.—Charles Lattamachee, an organ-grinder, was arrested, yesterday, for allowing a monkey which accompanied him in his musical peregrinations to bite a boy named Henry Douglass. The monkey bit the boy in the cheek, and Lattamachee made no effort to restrain the animal. Man, monkey, and organ were taken before Judge BENNAN, at the Essex Market Police Court, and the former was committed to answer in default of $300 bail.

HAVANA.

Arrival of the Empire City.

The steamship *Empire City*, Captain Jos. GRIFFIN, having left New-Orleans Aug. 20, arrived at Key West on the evening of the 23d, and left the same night for Havana, arriving off the Moro Castle at an early hour next morning, and communicating with the harbor by a steam-tug after which left the same afternoon for Key West. Arrived at Key West at sunset on the 24th, and the authorities refusing "pratique" were compelled to remain at anchor off that place 50 hours until the arrival of the *Daniel Webster*, to which ship having transferred her Californian passengers, the *Empire Ctiy* left for this port at 10 P. M. on the 25th.

Left at Key West U. S. brig *Dolphin*, Lieut.-Commanding MAFFITT; she had arrived two days previously from a cruize in the Gulf, in which she had the good fortune to capture a slaver, sending vessel and slave cargo, her prize, into Charleston, S. C.

At Havana, the American brig *Nancy* still remains in charge of the Spanish authorities, her release only delayed by necessary formulas. Exchange is quoted—London, sight, 15½@16; New-York, sight, 3½@4; U. S. gold pieces, 2½@3 premium. Freights for Europe dull, and for United States declined.

At 5½ A. M. 26th, spoke steamer *Granada*, BERRYMAN, 40 miles S. W. of Carysfort Light, coast of Florida.

The *E. C.* brings 64 passengers, 14 from New-Orleans and 50 from Havana, beside $114,000 Mexican silver on freight from the former port.

The *Empire City* has been absent from this port 28 days, 8 of which she has passed alongside the levee at New-Orleans, during the prevalence there of epidemical yellow fever, with a large daily mortality. She has touched off Havana and Key West, both going and returning; has taken passengers to and from all the three named ports, and yet not only has she enjoyed entire immunity from yellow fever, but the services of her surgeon even have been called for in no instance during the entire period. This fact, in the face of the numerous infected arrivals from fever ports lately, is deemed worthy of record.

POLITICAL.

Republican Primary Meetings to Elect Delegates to Syracuse.

In accordance with the orders of the Central Committee, the Republican Assembly Conventions met last evening for the purpose of electing two delegates and two alternates to their State Convention, which meets at Syracuse on the 8th of the next month. Much interest was manifested in the proceedings. All, so far as learned, passed off quietly. We annex the result from the different Districts so far as ascertained.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—The Convention for this District (embracing the First, Second, Third and a portion of the Fourth and Sixth Wards) met at No. 19 Beekman-street, but adjourned until Friday without electing delegates. The members of the Convention seemed badly divided, some being in favor of Harbor-Master HARBOUR, of the First Ward; and others supporting ROBERT COLLINS, of the Third Ward. Two delegates appeared from the Sixth Ward. Affidavits were read, intended to prove that the primary election in that Ward was illegal, a Mr. BRENNAN having overawed the members of the Association by filling the meeting place with "Dead Rabbits" and roughs. A long debate arose upon this subject, which was interrupted by a motion that Mr. HARBOUR, of the First Ward, and Mr. C. GILSIE, of the Sixth Ward, be declared elected. The motion was voted down, and then the Convention adjourned. The feeling between the contestants was great, and the outside delegations were large. A strong police force was in the vicinity, but their intervention was not needed.

SECOND DISTRICT.—*Delegates:* Owen W. Brennan, James Kelly. *Alternates:* Julius Briel, Gustav Rausberger.

THIRD DISTRICT.—*Delegates:* John A. Kennedy, John J. Silcott. *Alternates:* Joseph B. Taylor, A. H. Stoutenburg.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—*Delegates:* James F. Freetoan, Robert Irvin. *Alternates:* Adolph Boust, Benjamin W. Bradford.

FIFTH DISTRICT.—*Delegates:* James B. Taylor, Andrew Blakeley. *Alternates:* John Shaw, J. G. Giwan.

SIXTH DISTRICT.—*Delegates:* Thomas Bennett, Geo. Donaldson. *Alternates:* Wm. A. Ashman, Samuel Atkinson.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.—*Delegates:* Wm. H. Anthon, Nelson D. Thayer. *Alternates:* John L. Taylor, Asa Butman.

NINTH DISTRICT.—*Delegates:* Isaac Dayton, George Peckham. *Alternates:* Wm. R. Stafford, Mordecai L. Marsh.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.—*Delegates:* John W. Gridley, William Stewart.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.—*Delegates:* F. A. Joebler, Peter Squires. *Alternates:* Peter C. Wilson, Francis Heul.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.—*Delegates:* Gen. James W. Nye, Dr. John Ives. *Alternates:* Alderman Roediger, Valentine Koon.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.—*Delegates:* Benj. F. Maniere, Ed. P. Cowles. *Alternates:* Emil Kirchner, Charles Mason.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.—*Delegates:* James E. Watson, Wm. Costerbrook. *Alternates:* George Cochrane, Jesse Mitchell.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.—*Delegates:* William A. Dooley, James P. Fagan. *Alternates:* James Hogg, Dennis McCabe.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.—*Delegates:* Abram Wakeman, John P. Cummings. *Alternates:* S. A. Hills, A. R. Trotter.

Democratic Preparations.

Among the wire-pullers and managers of the Democratic Party we discover at this moment strange manœuvering and struggling for ascendancy as the Fall election approaches. Tammany

THE CABLE FESTIVAL.

The Atlantic Telegraph Celebration.

The Committee of the Common Council, on the celebration of the successful laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, announce the following as the Programme to be observed on the 1st of September:

TRINITY CHURCH.—A solemn service will be held at Trinity Church at 10 A. M. The Common Council, Heads of Departments and invited guests, will leave the City Hall in a body at 9½ A. M.

At 11½ o'clock the *Niagara* will arrive off the Battery, which will be announced by a salvo of 100 guns, and CYRUS W. FIELD, Esq., the officers of the *Niagara*, the *Gorgon* and *Indus*, will be received by the City Authorities.

Precisely at 2 o'clock the procession will move in the order published in our advertising columns.

As the procession passes Union-square it will be saluted with a salvo of one hundred guns by the Scott Light Guard. On the arrival at the Crystal Palace the procession will march into the building at 4½ P. M.

The exercises will commence with singing by the New-York Harmonic and other vocal societies, Handel's "Achieved is the Glorious Work."

Prayer by the Rev. Dr. ADAMS.

The Harmonic Society will sing an Ode written expressly for this occasion by Mrs. ANN S. STEPHENS.

Presentation to C. W. FIELD by his Honor the Mayor, DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

Music by the band.

Presentation to Capt. PERROT, of the *Agamemnon*, by the President of the Board of Aldermen, JOHN CLANCY, Esq.

Music by the Band—"God save the Queen."

Presentation to Captain HUDSON, of the *Niagara*, by the President of the Board of Councilmen, CHARLES H. HASWELL, Esq.

Music by the Band—"Hail Columbia."

Address to Captains DAYMAN, ALDHAM and OTTER, and presentation to Captain DAYMAN by the Chairman of Committee on Celebration, Alderman THOS. MOSPEDON.

Music by the Band.

Presentation to WILLIAM E. EVERETT and Mr. WOODHOUSE by Councilman HENRY ARCULARIUS.

Music by the Band.

Address to the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, and the Atlantic Telegraph Company, by Alderman JAMES W. DAVIS.

Ode by Mrs. ANN S. STEPHENS—"God save the Queen."

Oration on History of the Telegraph Companies by DAVID DUDLEY FIELD.

Vocal Music—"Hallelujah Chorus."

Prayer by the Rev. Dr. NOTT.

Vocal Music—"Old Hundred."

Benediction by Doctor FIELD.

On the completion of the ceremonies, the authorities of the City and their guests will be escorted by the Firemen and other civic bodies in torchlight procession to the City Hall in the order published elsewhere.

On the arrival at the City Hall the ceremonies of the day will close with a grand display of Fireworks by Mr. C. W. LILLIENDAL.

Merchants' and Citizens' Testimonial.

At an adjourned meeting, to-day, of the Special Committee of Merchants and Citizens, appointed last week, in reference to the collection of funds in behalf of testimonials to be given to C. W. FIELD, Esq., Capt. HUDSON, and others, it was

Resolved, That Mr. SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, No. 27 Wall street, be selected as Treasurer of this Committee; and that all sums collected in behalf of the above objects be placed in his hands.

It was also

Resolved, That Mr. WILLIAM S. ROOT be authorized to wait upon our citizens and corporations generally, to solicit their contributions towards the above fund.

The following gentlemen now constitute the Committee to raise the necessary fund as above stated. Donations may be sent to either of the Committee at their respective places of business, or at the Chamber of Commerce, No. 63 William-street, where they meet daily:

Wm. K. Strong, (Chairman.) No. 50 Pine-street; Samuel D. Babcock, No. 26 Wall-street; Wilson G. Hunt, No. 30 Park place; Marshal Lefferts, No. 57 Beekman street; A. A. Low, No. 31 Burling-slip; Charles H. Marshall, No. 38 Burling-slip; Royal Phelps, No. 47 Exchange place: Augustus C. Richard, No. 37 Broadway; Oliver Slate, Jr., No. 114 South-street; James E. Southworth, No. 84 Pearl-street.

General Official Notice.

At a meeting of the Joint Committee of the Common Council on celebrating the laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, held on the 30th August, the following resolutions were adopted:

First—That H. H. HOWARD, Chief Engineer, be appointed Grand Marshal of the torchlight procession to take place on the evening the 1st September.

Second—That the firemen of the cities of Brooklyn, Hudson and Jersey City, and of the villages in the neighborhood of New-York, be requested to join in the procession of the day; positions to be assigned them by Brigadier General CHAS. YATES, Grand Marshal.

Third—That the Mayor and Common Council of Hudson City, and the authorities of Harsimus and other Corporations in the vicinity of New-York, be invited to take part in the ceremonies of 1st September.

Fourth—That the crew of the *Niagara* be requested to meet at the room of the American Express Company's Building, in Hudson, near Jay-street, where the cable will be prepared at 12 M., on 1st September.

Fifth—The members of the Common Council, heads of departments, &c., be requested to meet at the City Hall at 9½ A. M. of 1st September, for the purpose of proceeding to Trinity Church.

Tickets to Crystal Palace may be had of the members of the Common Council at their residences, and at the office of the Mayor.

THOS. McSPEDON, Chairman.

C. T. MCCLENACHAN, Secretary.

The British Residents.

A very large meeting of delegates from various British Societies, was held at NIBLO's last evening, at which it was resolved to participate in the Cable ceremonies to-morrow. All the necessary arrangements were made. Numerous speeches, appropriate to the occasion, were delivered.

Fireworks.

HADFIELD'S gratuitous exhibition of fireworks will take place at the City Hall on Thursday evening, Sept. 2, at 8 o'clock.

The members of the Mercantile Library Association will meet in the vestibule of Clinton Hall, Tuesday evening, to make final arrangements for participating in the Cable festivities of 1st prox. By order,

W. S. COON, Com. of Arrangements.

THE BANKS AND THE CABLE DEMONSTRATION.—We are informed that the Directors of the various Banking Institutions of the City intend closing on Wednesday.

The Celebration on Wednesday.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wish to call the attention of the Grand Marshal, and those having charge of the arrangements for the celebration on Wednesday, to the necessity of observing the most rigid punctuality in all the details.

The military are ordered to form in line on the Battery at 1 o'clock; and, if previous occasions are to serve as a precedent, it will be at least 2½ o'clock before they are ready to move.

The distance from the Battery to the Crystal Palace, in a direct line, is exactly *four* miles, and, if the interruptions and delays usual on such occasions be taken into the account, it will be almost impracticable for the procession to pass over the prescribed route before night.

It is always the case that more time is wasted, and the men more fatigued by standing and waiting the movements of "those in authority," than by marching, and yet we scarcely ever have a celebration take place or a procession move at the time appointed.

In the present instance some of the military are ordered under arms as early as 10½ o'clock, and thus compelling those who are mechanics to lose a whole day's wages, which many can poorly afford, when if they were ordered out at 12½ o'clock, and knew that strict punctuality would be required, every end would be gained.

I have seen all the great celebrations that have taken place in New-York for the last 20 years, and cannot recollect of but one that came off at the time set down in the programme, and that was the procession of the "Sons of Temperance" several years ago. On that occasion the grand marshal gave notice that the procession would move at 11 o'clock A. M., whether the divisions were in line or not. This order was strictly adhered to, for being a prominent actor on the occasion I well recollect that at the firing of the gun (which was the signal for moving) the head of the line marched off in regular order.

Many of your readers will recollect the great procession at the laying of the corner-stone of the Washington Monument in Hamilton-square. The turn-out on that occasion was the largest that had been seen in New-York for many years, and yet the whole thing was spoiled, from the simple fact that so much time was lost in getting ready that night came on before half of the route had been traveled.

"A word to the wise is sufficient."

A CONSTANT READER.

Reception of Cyrus W. Field at Stockbridge, Mass.

STOCKBRIDGE, Friday, Aug. 27.

The meeting of the people of Berkshire, to welcome CYRUS W. FIELD, Esq., to his native country and home, took place to-day, and, in point of numbers and enthusiasm, was as gratifying to him as it was creditable to those who took part in the proceedings.

The gathering was all that it was expected to be, and alike worthy of the man, the country and the occasion.

The morning looked rather gloomy, and the mountains around this beautiful village were crowned with misty coverings, but the fact did not in the least militate against the success of the meeting. Very little rain fell before 2 o'clock.

The public proceedings were in the open air on the west side of Laurel Hill, which overlooks the village, and where there is a natural forum and a noble amphitheatre in front finely adapted to the occasion. A splendid grove of trees canopied the audience. Over the platform a floral arch was raised, having the words "England and America" on its front, separated by two clasped hands bound together at the wrist by the Atlantic cable. Above the platform was a beautiful beaner bearing the following inscription:

"The Cable's laid within the Ocean's grave,
Columbia's Hudson triumphed o'er its rage,
And all mankind throughout the land may claim,
Our FIELD of science as the FIELD of fame."

On the right hung another banner, inscribed as follows:

"WM. E. EVERETT, U. S. A.
Honor to whom honor is due."

On the left hung another banner with these words:

"THE ATLANTIC CABLE:
It divides the Atlantic to unite two hemispheres."

The front of the platform was draped with American flags, and other symbols were displayed here and at various places in the village.

The hour assigned for commencing the programme was 2½, but it was after 3 before anything was done.

Company A, "Pittsfield Guards," Capt. WEBBER, paraded at 2 o'clock as escort for the occasion. At the same hour the bell of the Episcopal Church, and others, rung out a merry peal and a cannon placed on Laurel Hill mingled its reverberating tones with the general rejoicing. The weather began to brighten and the prospects of the assemblage took a similar course. Meanwhile the crowd was speedily augmenting, and represented every town in the county and many without its bounds. The Forest and Waterwitch Fire Companies of Lee, one hundred strong, with a band of music, marched into the town in procession, and made a noble appearance. The military, firemen, and civil procession was got up under the marshalship of EDSON SEXTON, and headed by the Lee Cornet Band, proceeding through the principal thoroughfares. Every sight and sound spoke the extremity of joy. Just as the procession had formed, and was about to march to the residence of the Hon. JONATHAN C. FIELD, brother to CYRUS W. FIELD, to receive and escort the latter to the place of meeting the rain began to fall rather plentifully, but nobody, not even the ladies, were daunted by the shower, and the proceedings went on without delay. When the party arrived at Laurel Hill it was announced that should there be no cessation of the rain the programme would be carried out in the the church, but at the end of that period the clouds broke away and good weather was vouchsafed during the subsequent proceedings. The meeting was called to order by the Hon. JNO. C. GOODRICH, of Stockbridge, who nominated the following list of officers, who took their seats on the platform: President—The Hon. JAMES ROCKWELL, of Pittsfield. Vice Presidents—The Rev. Dr. Humphrey, of Pittsfield; Samuel Gaylord, of North Adams; Henry W. Bishop, of Lenox; Elizar Smith, of Lee; E. Ring, of Sheffield; Chas. W. Hopkins, of Great Barrington; J. B. Dean, of Cheshire; Cinas M. Crane, of Dalton; Chas. H. Plunkett, of Hinsdale, and Geo. R. Ives, of Great Barrington. Secretaries—Henry W. Soft, of Lenox; E. K. Tenker, of North Adams, and J. E. A. Smith, of Pittsfield.

The following resolutions were read by MR. GOODRICH, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we regard the successful laying of the Atlantic Cable, in which CYRUS W. FIELD has been the prominent agent, as the greatest enterprise of the Nineteenth Century, contributing to the enlarged triumph of useful science, the allayance of national prejudices, the close union of nations in the mutual bonds of interest and amity, and the speedier moral and Christian enlightenment of the whole world.

Resolved, That it becomes us to honor all those through whose enterprise and perseverance the great work has been accomplished, and particularly would we mention, in connection with Mr. FIELD, Mr. EVERETT, the engineer of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, Captain HUDSON, of the *Niagara*, and the British coadjutors, by whose personal zeal, activity and toil, the opposition of censure, of apathy, and of the elements themselves have, by the means of Heaven, been surmounted, and the aims of a far-sighted philanthropy crowned with glorious success.

Resolved, That it is particularly fitting that the citizens of Berkshire County should congratulate each other on an achievement in which one of her sons has borne so conspicuous a part, and that we cordially welcome him with his colaborers to his native county.

An appropriate and impressive prayer was here offered by the Rev. Dr. HUMPHREY, of Pittsfield.

Mr. ROCKWELL then opened the proceedings in a brief speech.

He was followed by President HOPKINS, who spoke as follows:

CYRUS W. FIELD, the great work for which you have labored is completed, the cable is laid! [Cheers.] Messages are passing and repassing through it. The time foretold in Holy Writ has come. When there is no more sea—when the waters are electrified throughout their length and breadth—when there is scarcely a Sabbath bell but what has rung forth its merry peal—when there are illuminations and bonfires—the booming of cannon and triumphal processions, there must be some cause for the mighty stir, and it is not only in this land that the heart of humanity is touched. It is felt there has been in progress a great step forward. It is felt that the clock of time, whose hours are epochs, has struck, and the great work, by the direction of God, you, Sir, have done, and are acknowledged in all lands to be the foremost agent in its accomplishment. And now, when the toils, the anxieties, and the suspense of the work is over—when effort furls her sails in the haven of complete success—when the hero of these triumphs of science and peace, returns to the home of his childhood and of his youth, it is fitting that we, fellow-citizens of this county, his townsmen, neighbors, friends and countrymen, should meet here and give him a generous and hearty welcome. I have been unexpectedly called upon to fill this position, but in the name of this assembled multitude—of the people of this county and of this town—of every dweller in this beautiful and beloved valley, I am glad to tender you a hearty welcome. The work in which you have been engaged does not owe its success to chance, which in the progress of human events it often happens that those things which are intimately connected with or add to fortune, are attributed. It was not so with this; it was been policy and the encouragement of the energies of nature, and under the guidance of the nineteenth century, and under the apprehension of all the difficulties that belong to the attempt, that it was accomplished. In this respect there is a striking analogy between what has been perfected in uniting the two continents, and what transpired when this Western one was first discovered. We all know how the idea of the existence of this highly-favored land took possession of the mind of COLUMBUS—how eagerly he sought the assistance of princes, and met with so many rebuffs—how he went out into the ocean when his companions refused to serve him—how his crew mutinied and demanded that he should turn back—and how he persevered under every difficulty. We all know of the nature of his feelings at the moment of success, when he first saw the land. So was it when this great idea took possession of our fellow-townsman and remained there, even as if a fire were in his bosom. He went into his work in the face of ridicule, having no thought of anything but what was calculated to demonstrate the demonstration of science. Why, Sir, when you went into this thing you were told you were going to a funeral! You were going to a burial, but while it was the burial of the cable, it was at the same time the resurrection of hope to the world. There is no possibility of our conceiving the difficulties that belonged to the enterprise. They were anticipated from the first time. There was a mass of the whole bottom of the sea regained; then there were the difficulties of detail; a mutiny in the Board of Directors, and one thing and another which gave trouble, and the troubles increased. Then there was the breaking of the cable, and the community discouraged in their expectations; but you still held on until the moment of ultimate and triumphant success. Such an achievement could never have been accomplished, except through the energy of a determined will. Stockbridge, among other things, produced once, about a hundred years ago, a Treatise on the Will by the immortal EDWARDS, which has had great influence on the opinions of theologians, and within the Christian church throughout the world; but thirty-eight years ago there was given to us, not a treatise on the will but *a* will itself; and the consequence will be that it will exercise a most important and wonderful influence on the whole civilized world. Not to chance, not to fortune, but to a determined will, under Providence, is this enlightenment and good to be attributed. But while it cannot be attributed to chance or fortune, I must say that I deem you fortunate in being connected with such a great enterprise, and even in the very difficulties you had to encounter, and also in all those failures through which the public mind became discouraged, because it is those difficulties which brought out the strength of will and gave it the ring of the true metal—which brought forth the energies that should stand side by side with such an effort as this and then again I think you fortunate in the influence of these failures in the minds of the people, for every one had lost hope. Every one felt that the enterprise was a failure, and the ebb of hope it was which caused the unexpected wave of joy from the crested sea—it was too much for the whole ocean. I think you fortunate in being able to add another page to the sublime interest of the map of history. There have been such points of interest, but they were battles. Yours is one of peace, speaking of the joy and exultation which must have revelled in the minds of GALILEO, NEWTON, FRANKLIN and others, when they made the great discoveries which have made their names immortal. Such a moment it was when you received a shock from the cable at Trinity Bay, as FRANKLIN did on his knuckles when he inveigled the lightning from the clouds. That sensation of yours will be remembered in all time. And then, Sir, I also think you are fortunate in having been privileged to return after such an achievement, and in finding your father and mother alive to greet you. The heathen general, Epaminondas, on his return from his greatest battle, thanked the Gods that his parents were alive to enjoy with him his victory. You have greater reason to thank God that yours live to rejoice with you on this great occasion, and may I not add you are fortunate in having others here who have known you from childhood, and who have a feeling of joy in your eminent success which others may not know. After allusion to the presence of certain aged relations of Mr. FIELD who were present and to some dear friends who had departed this life, President HOPKINS continued to say that Mr. FIELD was fortunate in the promise of the cable enterprise in its connection with the prosperity and hopes of mankind. It was not an enterprise which was completed like a plate when it was builded, but it was connected with much that was beyond in the future and bound up with the best interests of man. There never had been such an excitement, and the cause was that there was a general feeling that something had come which manifested more than anything the mastery of man over the powers of nature. Who could tell what the laying of this cable would do for the enhancement of the pursuits of science and human advancement! When FRANKLIN received the electric spark upon his knuckle who could foretell the after-effects of the discovery? For himself, Mr. HOPKINS would not attempt to divine what the effect of the successful laying of the cable would be, but he was confident that morality and religion would be benefited. In a happy and liberal degree, already it had cured scepticism of a character which was odious to, in showing the wonders of the Providence of God in his works of nature. The orator finally said: "I have done. I have said you would nowhere receive a heartier welcome than here. There may be more praise, more eloquent speeches, and a braver display, but a warmer, heartier purer welcome you will not have."

The Chairman introduced Mr. FIELD, who was received with enthusiasm, which was as loud as it was long. It was evident that Mr. FIELD's feelings had got the mastery over him, which was demonstrated when he made the attempt to speak. With a voice trembling with the beating of an overflowing heart, he said:

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, NEIGHBORS AND FRIENDS OR STOCKBRIDGE AND OLD BERKSHIRE: I could have said much to you, but here, in the presence of my father and mother, my brothers and my sisters, my townsmen and my playmates, my friends whose tears have watered the flowers that bloom upon the graves of those so dear to me, my heart is too full for words. All I can say, my friends, is thanks, thanks, thanks."

Those who expected a speech from him found more eloquence in Mr. FIELD's struggling feelings than in a fine flow of language with no soul in it. When he retired the cheering was renewed, and continued for a length of time.

Mr. EVERETT, U. S. N., then made a very brief speech.

Lieut. BANCROFT GHERARDI was called on, but declined to speak, as he was no public orator.

S. W. CANNING, of Stockbridge, read a short poem, concluding thus:

All hail, then, the bond which unites sundered nations:
And the brave souls who laid it in ocean's deep gloom;
Their names shall long ages out-pour their oblations,
And pale Hope rekindle her torch at their tomb.

WM. O. PEABES, of New-York, next made a neat and effective speech, combining much humor with good feeling. DAVID LEAVITT, of Brookside, Great Barrington, made a brief speech, and was followed by the Hon. HENRY DAWES, M. C., and HENRY H. CHILDS, of Pittsfield. SAMUEL B. SUMNER, of Great Barrington, read a fine poem pertinent to the circumstances of the occasion, which was received with hearty cheering, and which thus concluded:

Old Berkshire greets the nations all;
The nations far away;
Three cheers for FIELD, her gallant son;
Huzzah! huzzah! huzzah!

Speeches were subsequently made by ENSIGN H. KELLOGG, of Pittsfield, and others.

At the close of these addresses, Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, being loudly called for, came forward and said: Ladies and gentlemen: For obvious reasons I had rather not speak on this occasion, yet I must acknowledge my allegiance to my own people, as my heart clings to their hills. Though my fortunes are linked to that imperial State on your western border and the imperial city, yet I cannot forget what I owe to you. I know every bend of this beautiful river, every sweep of these leafy hills, and my spirit exults whenever I enter this valley. When you command me to speak I must per force obey, though it be but to say a few words to close these ceremonies. This motto, stretched over us upon this arch, "England and America," with clasped hands between, conveys the thought which I wish especially to dwell upon in this hour. The gigantic energies of England, seated in all the continents, and the vast possessions of this Republic, reaching from sea to sea, are to be hereafter henceforth united in the bonds of peace, in reciprocal good offices, and friendly rivalry, and, if they choose, they can insure the peace of all the nations; thenceforth let the motto be, not England or America, but England and America against the world.

Rain was again threatening, and at 5½ o'clock the procession was reformed, and conducted Mr. FIELD to the residence of his father, where, with hearty cheering, the performance of the day was closed.

In the evening a large company, embracing Mr. FIELD and his family relations, and sundry ladies and gentlemen, were entertained by the Hon. J. Z. GOODRICH, and this closed the festivities of the day.

Cable Celebration at Schenectady.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Monday, Aug. 30.

Extensive preparations are making for illuminating in this city on the evening of Sept. 1, and on the hills, in a circuit of ten miles around, large bonfires will be lighted.

The Cable Jubilee.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I regret to notice a prevailing feeling of mortification that Americans have indulged in so much enthusiasm, while the English have received the glad tidings of success without excitement.

The Cable will be of vast importance to England, of course, but its importance to America is of an entirely different character.

England is in such close proximity to her numerous neighbors, that she has never experienced that feeling of isolation which America might well feel. With the exception of Canada, and other British possessions, all the neighbors of America are far behind her in intelligence and civilization. America must associate with other countries—must be in closer communion with the genius, the arts, manufactures, wealth and politics of the old kingdome. She has built vessels to shorten the distance, has employed the lines to Halifax, and placed a steamer off Cape Race to anticipate the news—feeling this growing want—and now the glorious cable, hoped for, prayed for, and despaired of, fulfills her grand aim. She is now of the family of all Christendom a close associate. She can take a daily interest in their doings, and they in hers. She is no longer a far-off world, but a neighbor across the street.

She may well rejoice. These new feelings are her own—they are peculiar to her. England enjoys the news in her own way—in a political and commercial way, if she likes; her Queen may gladly hail and welcome America into the union, as she gracefully did. But, after all, America judges in her own way of the benefits of the cable to herself, and *rejoices* in her own way, whatever other countries may do.

Looking as an Englishman, at the President's Message, I feel some regret that his first message across the wire, which is to be a bond of union, should allude to the possibility of hostilities. I wish a more fitting season had been chosen for the declaration of the President's desire, because, after all, the Christendom whose interference the President invokes, could not make any declaration in the matter without insulting England and America, whose joint property the wire is, and of right ought to be. If England is willing to sell to the French a piece of land on the Island of St. Helena, she may be willing to sell to the United States a spot on one of her islands sufficient for the erection of a telegraph station—the spot and the station to be the property of the American Government, and to be neutral at all times, in peace or war. Of course, this right should be guaranteed. America might then have her own cable. This proposition might have been made by the President, through his Minister at the English Court, without offence.

Very respectfully, J. BULL.

The New-York Herald.

To the Editor of the Manchester Guardian:

SIR: I am sorry to see that that mischievous paper, the New-York *Herald*, is again quoted in England as an exponent of prevalent feelings and opinion in the United States. Its present object is to stir up whatever anti-English feelings exist among its readers, on the subject of the new gold colony of "British Columbia." Now, Sir, I know, on the best authority, that the New-York *Herald* is considered a paper of no principle. It panders to whatever gust of opinion or current of temporary excitement among the refuse of society promises to bring grist to its self-interested mill. I trust its statements will carry no more weight in England than they do with any well-informed, right-thinking citizen of the United States, and that is just "nil."

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, VERAX.

[It unfortunately happens that in the United States there are two different "publics;" one very respectable, which repudiates the sentiments of the New-York *Herald*, the other not particularly respectable, which agrees with them. The question for Englishmen is not at all which is right and which is wrong, but which of the two is likely to influence the course of government and legislation in the United States? Are the reasonable or unreasonable most likely to prevail? Now, so far as our own experience enables us to determine, it seems that the violent and unreasonable party, of whose opinions the New-York *Herald* is a true exponent, generally carries the day against the respectable party. We, therefore, acting as best we may in our regard for English interests, watch carefully the indications furnished by the organs of the party which seems predominant in the United States. —*Ed. Guard.*]

A Brussels paper says: Dr. Andre Schleiermacher, one of the greatest scientific notabilities of Germany, died suduenly at Darmstadt, on the 11th July.

Tiffany & CO.,
NO. 550 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
ANNOUNCE THAT THEY HAVE SECURED THE ENTIRE BALANCE OF THE
ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH SUBMARINE CABLE
Now on board the
U. S. STEAM-FRIGATE NIAGARA.

In order to place it within the reach of all classes, and that every family in the United States may possess a specimen of this wonderful mechanical curiosity, they propose to cut the Cable into pieces of four inches in length, and mount them neatly with brass ferules.

Each piece will be accompanied with a copyrighted fac simile certificate of

CYRUS W. FIELD, ESQ.,

that it is cut from the genuine Cable. Twenty miles of it have been actually submerged and taken up from the bottom of the ocean. This will first be sold in precisely the condition in which the great Cable now lies in the bed of the Atlantic.

Orders will be received from dealers and others for not less than 100 pieces at a time, at $25 per hundred. Retail price 50 cents each.

Each order must be accompanied by the money, in funds current in New York, as it will not be possible to open accounts. A register will be kept of the orders, as they are received, which will be filled in turn without favor or partiality.

A large portion of the specimens will be ready, it is expected, for delivery within a week.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1858.

ATLANTIC CABLE NOTICE.

TIFFANY & CO. beg to inform the public that, although they have arranged with the Novelty Works—(in addition to their former facilities)—to mount the Atlantic Cable, the demand is so great that they are not able to supply the orders for the *four-inch* specimens as fast as received. They, therefore, apprise the trade and others that while they will continue to receive orders, to be filled in their turn, as heretofore, they will sell the cable, in the state it comes from the *Niagara*, at 62½ cents per lineal foot, in lengths of not less than forty feet, and in smaller quantities at $1 per foot, which will enable purchasers to have sections mounted to suit themselves.

CAUTION.

Attention is respectfully invited to the following letter from

CYRUS W. FIELD, ESQ.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1858.

MESSRS. TIFFANY & Co.—Gentlemen: At your request, and in justice to you, I am bound to state that I disposed of the entire balance of the Atlantic Cable, on the United States steam frigate *Niagara*, to your firm, and that if any other party claims to have any portion thereof, it must either have been procured from you, or from the small specimens which were distributed on board before the cable was laid, in which case the quantity was too small to be worthy of notice.

There is a peculiar interest attached to the cable which you have bought—twenty miles of it were actually submerged in the ocean and recovered, *while through all of it the electric signals were being transmitted during the whole time occupied in laying the cable.*

Of course, any quantity of cable can be manufactured in England, and many specimens have been circulated in this country, but to few if any of these, attaches the peculiar value which the cable purchased by you possesses, from the fact that they were part and parcel of the cable which is now actually laid. I remain, gentlemen, very truly your friend, CYRUS W. FIELD.

They are the favorites for family use.—*N. Y. Times.*

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
New and valuable improvements. A new Tension and a Hemmer, that turns hems of any width without previous basting.
OFFICE NO. 343 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Diagram of the lock-stitch.

This is the only stitch that cannot be raveled, and the presents the same appearance on each side of the seam. It is made with two threads, one upon each side of the fabric, and interlocked in the centre of it. *Send for Circular.*

Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER PROOF LOCKS, afford the greatest security of any Safe in the world. Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate, &c.
S. C. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

Singer's New Family Sewing Machines
No other Sewing Machine for family use ever equaled this, either as respects the beauty of the machine or the perfection and variety of its work. Call and examine it. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.
THE
GREAT FIRE PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
DEPOT NO. 191 BROADWAY,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

Just Received, One Hundred Elegant FRENCH GASFIXTURES,
or Self-Making Coffee Machines, from $5 to $30 each,
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corner of Broadway and Broome-st,

Herron's Sewing Machine Company's NEW PATENT SEWING MACHINE COMPLETE FOR $25.
The new improvement in this superior machine renders it the most desirable article for all family purposes offered to the public. The stitch is sure, its capacity unsurpassed. State and County Rights for sale on most favorable terms at No. 447 Broadway.

Fall Fashions.
FIRST OPENING OF THE SEASON.
R. T. WILDE will exhibit to the trade on Thursday, Sept. 2, the latest styles in Bonnets, Caps, Head-dresses, Flowers, Feathers, Straw and Millinery Goods in general.
No. 251 Broadway,
Corner of Murray-st.

Hatters' Plush and Satins,
BANDS AND BINDINGS,
JAPANNED LEATHERS,
TIPS AND SIDES
ROBERTS & CATHELL, No. 113 Broadway.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, Try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers

The Metallic Tablet Strop.—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

Hill's Hair Dye—Black or Brown—Best in use. Only four shillings a box. Sold at No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York, and all Druggists in the United States. Also, Infallible Onguent for the Hair. Inimitable Hair-cutting at No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York.

All Persons Intending to take part in the celebration on the 1st inst., will do well to call and select one of KELLOGG'S elegant dress hats from his Fall patterns. A very superb article is offered at the low price of $3. KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—Wigs and Toupees, This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Radical Cure Truss Office.—MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey st., Astor House.—Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, and every variety of bandages skilfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies

MARRIED

CARTMELL—BOLTON.—In West Farms Village, Westchester Co., on Saturday, Aug. 28, by the Rev. George Nixon, Mr. THOMAS CARTMELL, of New-York City, to Miss SARAH WHARRY, daughter of Mrs. James Bolton, of West Farms.

DIED.

WHITE.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Aug. 29, WILLIAM A., infant son of Samuel P. and Caroline D. White, aged 10 months and 19 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 132 West 16th-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

HITCHCOCK.—In this City, on Monday morning, Aug. 30, ELECTA, widow of the late John Hitchcock, in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends, and those of her sons, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) Aug. 31, at 4 P. M., from her late residence, No. 69 7th-st., without further notice.

BREEZE.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 29, at 10 minutes past 8 P. M., of consumption, JOHN BREEZE, aged 46 years.

His relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at No. 77 Crosby-st., this (Tuesday) morning, at 10½ o'clock.

HENOCQUE.—In this City, on Monday evening, Aug. 21, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Jones, No. 50 4th-av., SUSAN HENOCQUE, in the 62d year of her age.

Due notice will be given of her funeral.

LETHBRIDGE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 28, of congestion of the brain, ALBERT, son of George P. and Anne E. Lethbridge, aged 10 months and 2 days.

WHITLOCK.—At South Brunswick, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. 28, JOHN DAVISON, youngest son of James A. Whitlock, of New-York.

WARREN.—In North Lyne, Conn., at his residence, on Friday, Aug. 27, at 1½ o'clock, WILLIAM W. J. WARREN, M. D., aged 39 years and 4 months.

FREEGARD.—At Staten Island, June 1, Mrs. MARY ANN, wife of Job Freegard, 67 years of age.

☞ London papers please copy

DENNIS.—At Onarga, Ill., on Tuesday, Aug. 10, after an illness of only 19 days, ABBY M., wife of Henry G. Dennis, aged 44 years, formerly of New-London, Conn.

A FINE ENGRAVING
of
THE TIPPECANOE LOG CABIN,
as
It appeared in 1840,
from
A Sketch by Banvard, the Artist,
will be
Published on Thursday next
in
THE NEW-YORK SUN.

This engraving is the only correct representation of the original Log Cabin as it appeared before being destroyed by fire.

A History of the Cabin, how General Harrison came in possession of it, together with other interesting matters connected with it will accompany the engraving in the SUN.

ONE CENT PER COPY.

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IMPORTERS & JOBBERS
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CORNER OF PEARL-ST.,
INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS
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VERY ATTRACTIVE DISPLAY
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RICH DRESS SILKS,
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ARMURES,
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SILK ROBES AND PATTERN DRESSES
Of the choicest and most elegant styles.
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CASHMERE DE ECOSSE,
MERINOS,
AMELINES,
GROS DE ODIER PRINTS,
VALENCIAS,
ROBES A LEZ, AND ROBES A DEUX JUPE
In the newest fabrics and designs.
PLAIN MERINOS,
CASHMERE D'ECOSSE,
SATIN DE CHINES,
MOUSSELIN DE LAINES,
AMELINES,
MOHAIRS,
1,000 PIECES SAXONY PLAIDS,
At the lowest prices ever known.
TRAVELING DRESS FABRICS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
Special attention is invited to the following departments, in which will be found as full and complete an assortment as is kept by houses exclusively in those articles.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
SMALL WARES,
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS,
RIBBONS AND TRIMMINGS,
EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS,
Prices as Low and Terms as Liberal as those of any House in the Trade.

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THE GREAT AMERICAN NOVEL!
TREMENDOUS SUCCESS OF IT!
TWO SISTERS.
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Author of "Lost Heiress," "Missing Bride," "The Deserted Wife," "The Discarded Daughter," "The Curse of Clifton," "Retribution," "The Wife's Victory," "India," "Vivia, the Secret of Power," "The Three Beauties," &c., &c.
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READ THE TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Chapter.		Chapter.	
1.	Two Night Scenes on New-Year's Eve.	19.	The Maiden's First Sorrow and Consolation.
2.	Mary Virginia Washington	20.	The Adopted Children.
3.	New-Year's Morning at Prospect Hall.	21	Theodore and Magdalena
4.	The Skeleton at the Feast	22.	Magdalena.
5.	Magdalene	23.	New Life.
6.	The First Presentiment.	24.	Despair.
7.	Indian Blood.	25.	Black Rock.
8.	Virginia.	26.	The Actress.
9.	The Sisters Reunited.	27.	The Deep Heart.
10.	The Young Governess.	28.	Virginia and Helen.
11.	Mother.	29.	The sitting-Room.
12.	The Young Housekeepers.	30.	The Maiden's Heart.
13.	The Love Spells of Hallow Eve.	31.	The Sister's Heart.
14.	The Vision of Magdalene	32.	Cross Purposes.
15.	The Evening Fireside.	33.	The Sick Soul.
16.	Joseph.	34	The Comforter.
17.	The Governor's Levee.	35.	Remorse.
18.	Parting.	36.	Joseph Carey's Destiny.
		37.	Reconciliation.
		38.	Coral and Prince.
		39.	Conclusion.

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DESIRABLE RESIDENCES FOR SALE.—The following first class residences are offered for sale by EDWARD H. LUDLOW & CO.:
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Lafayette-place.—One elegant house.
Madison av.—Two between 26th and 29th sts.
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West 20th-st.—Nos. 32 and 44, first-class houses.
East 21st st.—No. 56; fine house, all improvements.
East 22d-st.—Nos. 27, 38, 44 and 45; desirable houses.
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East 38th-st.—Nos. 3 48 and 52, first-class, good location
East 36th-st.—Nos. 6 and 48; first class houses.
For full particulars of the above, &c., apply at No. 14 Pine-st., Commonwealth Bank Building.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE DESIRABLY located house No. 10 University-place, on the north-west corner of 8th-st., just painted throughout and put in complete order for the owner's occupancy. If not sold will be rented to a private family. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine st., New-York Metropolitan Bank Building.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS, FOUR STORY, brown-stone house, No. 11 321 st, between Madison and Fifth-avs.; house 24 6x60 deep, built in the very best manner, with all the modern improvements, with best eastwood and black walnut doors on the parlor floor. Inquire on the premises for particulars. Call and see.

FOR SALE.—$9,500 FOR THE HIGH-STOOP, brown-stone front house No. 118 West 39th st., near 7th av., 20:6 front, 3 stories, basement and undercellar, and all the modern improvements. Inquire of ANSON DEBBE, No. 202 38th-st., or of R. UNDERWOOD, No. 226 West 27th st. Part of purchase can remain.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE on 54th st., between 6th and 7th avs.
One lot on 5th-av., 50 ft. 5 in. south of 55th-st.
One lot south side 56th-st., 100 feet east of 5th av.
One lot south side 23d-st., 250 feet west of 7th-av.
Also other houses and lots well located. Apply at the office PORTER'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES, No. 346 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—THE DESIRABLY-located house No. 188 West 22d st., on the south side, just painted and put in complete order, and all the modern improvements, 25 feet by 50, lot half the block. Inquire at No. 79 West 22d-st.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF NINE FULL LOTS, south side of 26th-st., west of 7th av. Apply at No. 30 Pine-st., 2d floor.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY, STONE-FRONT, high stoop house No. 48 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; has all modern improvements, and is in perfect order, apply on the premises, or at No. 70 Pine-st, second floor.

MILL AND WATER-POWER AT PATERSON, N. J. FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Known as the Passaic Mill; consisting of a large, substantial three-story stone mill and out-buildings, with two square feet of water, under a head and face of 20 feet. Apply to I. G. COLT, New York Hotel, New-York, from 12 to 1 o'clock; or to JAMES SPEER, Paterson, N. J.

TO LET

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—In the *Times* Building, on Park row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

$1,300 FOR NINE MONTHS' OCCUPATION of one of the most beautiful residences facing the Harlem and Hudson Rivers, and but one hour's ride from the City. House partly furnished, and with every convenience for housekeeping. The use of horses, carriage, errand wagon given; also, cows and poultry. The place is well-stocked with hay and vegetables for Winter use. None but responsible parties need apply. For location, apply at 111 East 21st., near 3d av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—ON CLINTON-av., (first house northeast from Gates-av.,) Brooklyn; the house has been recently fitted up with new carpets, &c., there are twelve rooms. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands st., Brooklyn; or to ROBERT BAINBRIDGE, No. 47 Cliff-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE AND CONVENIENT basement house No. 35 7th av., cor. 12th-st; rent moderate; location and neighborhood unexceptionable. Also, for sale, the furniture, which is in good order and nearly new. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 59 Dey-st., up stairs.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF STORE NO. 385 Broadway, (three rooms,) known as CHAMBERS' PIANO ROOMS. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS' Piano Warerooms, Bible House, Astor-place, 8th-st. and 4th-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, many desirable houses in 4th, 5th and Lexington-avs., Lafayette-place, 12th, 14th, 23d and 34th-sts., &c., &c. Apply to EDWARD H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 14 Pine-st., Commonwealth Bank Buildings.

TO LET.—A FIRST CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE, everything in fine order, or would rent the house and sell the furniture at a great sacrifice. Apply at No. 248 West 23d-st., or of Anthony & Co., No. 68 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-Office.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT VERY LOW rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. Buildings fitted up with every convenience, and engines one thousand horse power. Apply to ABM. FURDY, Comptroller's Office, or on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

HOUSE WANTED.—PARTIES HAVING TO dispose of a furnished house, or of about ten furnished rooms, in a healthy location in New-York or Brooklyn, may hear of an excellent opportunity of making money. Address Box No. 131 *Times* office, stating location and particulars, for three days.

WANTED TO HIRE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, not less than 26 feet front in a good neighborhood, between 4th and 6th avs., and not higher up than 35th-st. Address Box No. 634 Lower Post Office, stating rent and location.

WANTED—TO HIRE, A SMALL HOUSE WITH modern improvements. Rent not to exceed $300 per annum. Location between 4th and 7th avs. and below 30th-st. Address C., Box 690 lower Post-Office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—BY A GENTELEMAN family, with no children, a small, neat house in a good location, at a rent of from $600 to $800 per annum. Give particulars to PRIVATE FAMILY, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AT RAVENSWOOD OR ASTORIA, A pleasantly-located house that commands a view of the water. Possession would like to be had immediately, if possible. Apply to F. W. WORTH, No. 52 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN THIS CITY FOR SALE—An elegant mansion, with about five acres of ground, forming an entire block. House situated on an elevation overlooking the river and surrounding country. The place is in excellent order, with an abundance of old shade trees, fruit trees, such as peaches, cherries, plums, pears, apples, &c., all grafted fruit; also, currants, gooseberries, strawberries, &c. Great attention has been paid to the vegetable garden, containing all sorts of garden sauce. A fine sloping lawn from the house to the avenue. The mansion has been newly painted and papered, and put in thorough repair. Ice-houses, laundry, carriage-house, &c., all ready for immediate occupation. In a few years the whole of this land will be in demand for building lots and, being upon the established grade of the City, part of it might be sold now for that purpose without interfering with the mansion. The owner considers this one of the best pieces of property in this City to own by any gentleman wishing a country residence in the City, for the reason that every year enhances the value of the property and he can sell at any time some portion of the place in lots, and get back the money originally invested. The owner must sell, and expects to make a great sacrifice. Address RESIDENCE, Box No 1,034 Post-Office.

FOR SALE—AT FISHKILL, DUCHESS COUNTY, the Homestead of the late Gen. John B. Van Wyck, with 80 acres choicest land, 8 miles from the river, 2½ from the village. The buildings consist of an old-fashioned stone mansion, 45 by 37 feet, with fra ne wing 30 by 26 feet, surrounded by fine old locusts; barns, wagon-house, ice-house, &c., all in good repair; fences and land in excellent condition; abundance and variety of fruit trees and garden fruits. The farm is bounded on one side by a large brook abounding in fish, and is unsurpassed for quiet beauty and healthfulness. Has been the family over 150 years. Reference to HARRIS NELSON, Attorney and Counselor, No. 31 Nassau-st., Bank of Commerce Building, or to ALFRESH VAN WYCK, on the premises.

FOR SALE—(WITH OR WITHOUT THE FURNITURE) a beautiful country residence, with one and a half acres of ground, tastefully laid out, with fruit and shade trees, garden in a high state of cultivation, situated in the remarkably healthy village of Pleasantville, Westchester County, about half a mile from the depôt of the Harlem Railroad, and one and a half hours from the City. The house is large and commodious, with barn, &c., suitable for a private family, boarding house, or school. Will be sold cheap, and possession given immediately. Apply to D. C. HAYS, No. 65 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY AND CITY COMBINED—A residence, embracing ample grounds, ornamented with every description of shrubbery and evergreens, grape arbors; also berries and small fruit; a large, well built house, furnished with every improvement for convenience or luxury; the location first class, and perfectly healthy; high ground, and only 45 minutes from Wall-st. JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL SITUATION ON THE Shrewsbury River, two miles below Red Bank, suitable for a boarding place. Inquire of Mrs. CHANDLER, on the premises, or the captains of the Shrewsbury steamboats.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARM OF FORTY ACRES ON LONG Island Railroad, 10 miles from Fulton ferry, half mile from station, nine trains daily each way; fine clay soil, good water, and healthy; no buildings well fenced. Price $2,000, and three-fourths to remain 20 years, or to lease 12 years at $500.
HOMER H. STUART, No. 54 Wall st.

ORANGE COUNTY FARMS FOR SALE.—200 acres, with excellent buildings, fruit, soil and churches, schools and post office. A beautiful location. Full particulars of C. H. OLIVER,
No. 51 Liberty st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP EXISTING UNDER the firm of ARMOUR & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation. PAUL ARMOUR,
A. W. ARMOUR.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1858.

THE UNDERSIGNED will continue the general Commission and Lumber business on his own account at No. 114 Water st. PAUL ARMOUR,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1858.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—TWO LARGE HORSES WELL CALculated for heavy work. Also cart and harness
F. OPPERMAN, No. 37 East 33d-st.

INSTRUCTION

MRS. WILLIAMS'
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., near 6th-av., will reopen Sept. 14.
Circulars can be obtained at Roe, Lockwood & Sons, No. 411 Broadway, and at Stanford & Delisser's, No. 868 Broadway.

THE MISSES PALACHE
Will reopen their French and English Boarding and Day School, at their new residence, No. 183 Murray-place, West 28th-st.

MISS HAINES' SCHOOL, NO. 10 GRAMERCY-PARK, East 20th st., third door from 4th-av. Miss HAINES respectfully informs her friends and the public, that having been requested by a number of the parents of her pupils to abridge the annual session of her school, *and in the hope of securing a punctual attendance of her scholars*, she will defer its reopening until Monday, Sept. 20.
Those who have confided their daughters to her in past years, may be assured of her continued desire, and, she trusts, increased ability, to impart to her pupils a substantial, useful, accomplished and Christian education. She has the aid of teachers of acknowledged talent, and it will be their aim to contribute as much as possible to the personal happiness as well as moral and intellectual improvement of those committed to their care.

MESDAMES CHEGARY AND PREVOST'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—At their former residence, No. 70 Madison-av., southwest corner of 28th-st. Mesdames CHEGARY and PREVOST respectfully inform the parents and guardians of their pupils and the public generally, that the above Institution will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept 15. The Preparatory School, for pupils between the ages of 5 and 10 years, is now reorganized. Experience has fully convinced Mme. CHEGARY of the advantages to be derived from this Department, as a means of preparing pupils of tender age for entrance into the higher classes of the Institution.

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars containing all necessary information and references, address AUG. F. NITCHY.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENtlemen—Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st., near Madison-park, will reopen on Sept. 15 next. Boarding and day school. Classics, mathematics, English, Spanish and German languages, besides the French, which is the language of the school. There is a junior department. For details and references see circulars. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE, UNION-SQUARE, New-York, will re-open on Wednesday, Sept. 15. Pupils of each department, Primary, Academic and Collegiate, who would be advanced with their classes, will be expected to be present at the opening, and to continue to the end of the year.
Circulars can be obtained at the Institute.
GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL, (FORmerly Bernard & Redfield's French Institute.) Nos. 973 and 975 Broadway, Madison square. The thirteenth academic year of this Institute will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8.
Parents are respectfully invited to call, at any time, and view the accommodations for both boarding and day scholars. P. M. W. REDFIELD.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—PRIvate French and English Classical, Boarding and Day school, with fine play-ground and gymnasium attached, Nos 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th av., near Madison square. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys. Re-opens Sept. 6

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—NO. 31 BIBLE house, Astor-place. The seventh year of this institution—a school for the complete instruction of boys in the art of study—will begin on Monday, Sept. 6. For admission, address Rev. N. E. CORNWALL, No. 762 Broadway. Circulars at APPLETON'S, RANDOLPH'S and CROWEN'S.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL INSTITUTE, HACKENSACK, N. J.—WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Principal.—This family boarding and day school for young ladies and gentlemen will resume its duties on Monday, Sept. 6. Terms exceedingly moderate. For circulars address the Principal.

$120 A YEAR—PAYS THE BOARD AND TUition of a gentleman or lady at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Term opens September 17.
The Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MRS. DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 113 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 6. Mrs. Duren will be at home from Sept. 1 to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—WM. H. LEGGETT'S School No. 826 Broadway, northeast corner of 12th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 6. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway and at the residence of the principal, No. 273 East 10th-st.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 20 EAST THIRTY-FIRST-STREET—JAMES WEIR MASON.—Term begins Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at CARTER'S bookstore, and after Sept. 1 at the school.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English school will open on MONDAY, Sept. 6, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-street. Circulars may be had from Lockwood Son, No. 411 Broadway; C. S. Francis & Co., No. 554 Broadway, and T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway.

MME. AESCHIMANN'S FRENCH BOARDING SCHOOL, No. 196 Washington-st., Hoboken, N. J. Girls from 8 to 12 years old will receive maternal care, and the Elementary Principles of a good education. Annual session begins Sept. 7.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL resume its duties on the first Monday in September. Terms moderate, instruction thorough. No. 81 East 30th-st. Circulars, with references, at Shepard's bookstore, No. 152 Fulton st, and Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway.

THE REV. H. D. WARD AND MRS. WARD will reopen their French and English Institute for Young Ladies at No. 38 West 33d-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., Sept 15. They request a prompt attendance of their pupils.

BEECHER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Lafayette av., third door east of Clinton-av., Brooklyn, will reopen Monday, Sept 6. Number limited. Accommodations for four additional boarding pupils.
S. C. BEECHER.

MRS. OAKLL WILL BE PREPARED TO receive her pupils on Wednesday, Sept. 15, and hopes for their prompt attendance. Any communications addressed to Mrs. O. at her residence Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, New-York, will receive immediate attention.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 60 West 33d st. JOHN GOSMAN, Principal, School reopens MONDAY, Sept. 13. REFERENCES.—The Rev. Drs. ALEXANDER, PHILLIPS and others. Circulars at the school-rooms.

THE YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY—HILL Side, Norwalk, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15. Terms $225 per year. For circulars and catalogues address the principal, Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH.

MYSTIC HALL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Horseback riding, and salt water bathing. Application for admission, or catalogue, to be addressed to the Principal, MRS. T. P. SMITH, Boston, Mass.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE SEMINARY, L. I.—A thorough and accomplished education is conferred, under purely home influences. Circulars at WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS, No. 353 Broadway.

MONS. LEOPOLD DE GRAND-VAL'S French boarding school, collegiate and commercial, Hudson-terrace, Hoboken, N. J., is open for the reception of pupils. Annual session begins Sept. 1.

MRS. MACAULAY WILL REOPEN HER School No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance is particularly desired.

MRS. COMEGYS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies, No. 15 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., reopens on the 16th of September.

A CARD.—N CALYO, ARTIST, BEGS TO INform the public and his pupils that he will resume his course of lessons in drawing and painting in all their branches Sept. 6, at his residence, No. 120 East 31st-st.

MRS. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding and Day School for young ladies will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 278 6th av., corner 31st-st

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—Entering its 22d year, reopens its Primary Class and Commercial Department Sept. 6. For circulars, call at the University. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR OF MISS SPALDING'S Day and Boarding School for young ladies at Elizabeth, N. J., will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 14. A prompt attendance at opening is requested.

BROOKLYN.—MISS FITZGERALD'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen at No. 2 Lafayette-av., on Monday, Sept. 6.

MME. F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 14.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE.—THIS SCHOOL FOR boys at Flushing, L. I., has been long established. The next session will begin Sept 7. For circulars, &c., apply to E. A FAIRCHILD, Principal.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA College, (No. 327 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.,) will recommence on Sept. 1, at 9½ o'clock, A. M.

MISS BALLOWS' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., will be reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 15.

MRS. GIBSON'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, No. 38 Union-square, will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REOPEN their boarding and day school for young ladies on Tuesday, Sept. 7, at No. 62 West 26th-st.

MISSES ROHR'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 13.

MISS F. B PRIEST'S SCHOOL—NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 15.

MURRAY HILL COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Lexington-av. between 36th and 37th sts. Term begins Sept. 13. B A. SMITH, Principal.

MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 15, at No. 4 West 37th-st.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 1 East 33d-st., one door from 5th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES SEDGWICK WILL OPEN their boarding and day school on the 15th of September.

FRENCH, SPANISH, &C., DRAWING, PAINTING CLASSES—No. 91 West 23d st.
Prof. JULES DE LAUNAY.

INSTRUCTION

WILLIAM J. NEVINS'
PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NO. 19 WEST FIFTEENTH-ST.,
Will re-open on Wednesday, Sept. 8.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
No. 32 West 18th-street.

MRS. LEVERETT WILL RE-OPEN HER SCHOOL for the ensuing year, on WEDNESDAY, September 15th. This school offers all the advantages of a thorough and systematic course of English education, combined with every facility for the study and practical acquisition of the French language. Special classes will be formed, under the direction of competent Professors, for young ladies who desire to pursue English and French literature apart from the general course of study. A limited number of young ladies is received into the family, to whom all the privileges of a home are offered. Application may be made to Mrs. LEVERETT, personally or by letter, at the above address.

THOROUGH INSTRUCTION
In French and Music, separately or both together, by a pupil of the best European and American masters. Method natural and progressive. Terms moderate. Address A. W., Box No. 150, *Times* Office.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., on Washington square, will open its sixteenth Academic year on Monday, Sept. 13, 1858. The Principals will be at the Institution on and after Sept. 2. Circulars may be obtained at the bookstores of Messrs. IVISON & PHINNEY, Broadway; BURNHAM'S, No. 481 6th-av.; and at the School. The rooms and furniture have been thoroughly renovated, and a stage is employed daily to convey small boys from a distance to and from the School. Parents unacquainted with this Institution are referred to the following among the one hundred and fifty well known PRESENT patrons of it:

The Rev. Geo. Potts, D. D.,	J. C. Forrester, M. D.,
Hon. Wm. J. Havemeyer,	Mr. Louis E. Hargous,
Hon. Henry E. Davies,	Mr. Fred L. Talcott,
Hon. Wm. Tucker,	Mr. Courtland Palmer,
Joel B. Post, Esq.,	Mr. E. B. Haughwout.
Joseph Wooster, M. D.,	Mr. Jerry Cowles,
A. N. Gunn, M. D.,	&c., &c., &c., &c.

GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M.,
JAMES FANNING, A. M., } Principals.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 55 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn, Madame NAPOLEON, a pupil of the Imperial School of St. Denis, France, formerly teacher of French, Italian, &c., at the institute of Mrs. Phelps and Mr. Streeter, Baltimore, has the honor to inform the public and the patrons of her school that her classes will be resumed on Sept. 6. Mme. NAPOLEON is assisted by the most competent teachers of English. The success which she has obtained by her method of imparting foreign languages leads her to hope that she may enjoy a continuance of the public favor. The French language is taught in such a manner as not to interfere in the least with the English branches. It has been proved by experience that her scholars have made as much progress in the English studies as those of any other school; and within one year they could speak the French language fluently. Mme. NAPOLEON has permission to refer to Mme. Canda, directress of one of the first institutions in the United States.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE AT Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y. A family boarding school under the charge of Mr. and Mrs. Bolton will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 1. This institution is delightfully located in one of the healthiest parts of the State, and surrounded by extensive and well shaded grounds. Competent teachers are employed in each department. The school is also supplied with extensive apparatus for lectures in chemistry, &c., and being under the direction of trustees the building is rented so low that the terms can be afforded at very moderate rates. The village is very retired, 44 miles from New-York City, accessible *via* Harlem Railroad. Terms from $180 to $200 per year, according to age, &c. For circulars, apply to Mr. JAS. BATES, No. 60 Wall-st.; P. T. CARTER & BROS., No. 530 Broadway; Mr. ANSON, 9, F. RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway, or address the Principal, ROBERT BOLTON.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—(Day and Boarding.) Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. To be conducted on the same plan and to embrace the same thorough course as the Rutgers. Open Sept. 15. Pupils can enter their names on the 13th and 14th. Circulars obtained at RAYNOR'S, No. 76 Bowery, or of the Principal, at No. 63 Madison-av. A class will be formed, at the residence of the Principal, for the accommodation of a few small boys, whose sisters are connected with the Institute.
REV. DR FERRIS, Rector.
C. B. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

HOME SCHOOL, NEW-ROCHELLE, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—This family boarding and day school for young ladies and gentlemen, will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 1. English, mathematical and classical course, the French and German languages, together with piano and singing, thoroughly taught. Discipline parental, yet firm. For circulars, address Dr. E. A. SIKKER, Principal, or call at Messrs. Thaddeus Davids & Co.'s, No. 127 William-st., New-York, where the Principal may usually be found every Saturday morning from 9 to 11.

INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—Boarding and day school under the direction of Prof. F. B. MAURICE, A. M., No. 95 St. Mark's-place, New-York. French, English, Spanish and German languages: Classics, Commerce, Arts, Sciences. Two distinct departments. The classes will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 6. For details and references, see circulars, which may be had at the institute.

ACADEMY OF WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—Business men, merchants, and merchants' clerks, wishing to acquire a practical business handwriting, or a thorough concise method of book-keeping should attend Mr. PAINE'S, No. 62 Bowery, New-York, or No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. "As a splendid penman and skillful teacher Col. Paine has no superior."—*Newport News.*

MORNING AND HOURLY TUITION.—AN English lady, (daughter of a merchant of Liverpool,) qualified by experience and education, wishes to make engagements for the coming season. Thorough instruction in the rudiments, English, French, music, singing, guitar or drawing; is a first-class musician—studied under masters in London and Paris. References given. Address TALENT, at Crowen's, Bookseller, No. 699 Broadway.

THE REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., (late Principal of Rutgers Female Institute) will D. V. reopen his Institute for young ladies, at No. 79 East 14th-st., near Union-square on Monday, Sept. 13. Circulars may be obtained at IVISON & PHINNEY'S Bookstore, No. 321 Broadway; at RAYNOR, HOWE & FERRY'S, 76 Bowery, and by addressing the Principal.

MRS. MEARS, FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, Nos. 32 and 30 West 18th st., below 5th-av., reopens on Thursday, Sept. 9.
Mrs. M. will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her, on and after Sept. 1,

THE HAMILTON GRAMMAR-SCHOOL—188th st., between 2d and 3d avs., the Rev. WILLIAM J. FROST, A. M., Rector. The Fall Term will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 14. Long experience in the work of Education enables the Rector to guarantee to his patrons a thorough, systematic and complete preparation of their sons for Mercantile pursuits or a College course.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.—The Winter session will open Oct. 1. A few vacancies yet to be filled. Catalogues and circulars, containing full particulars, to be had at the bookstore of Messrs. B. WESTERMANN & CO., No. 290 Broadway, New-York.
REID & HOFFMANN.

MRS. STEUART'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies, at No. 267 Jay-st., Brooklyn, will reopen Sept. 13. Circulars may be had of G. W. Snow, Esq., No. 37 Warren st.; and D. DANA, Jr., Esq., No. 291 Broadway, New-York City; or at No. 267 Jay-st., after Sept. 1.

MADAME LE DUC'S—(LATE MADEMOISELLE A. A. FLOTRON,) French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open on Sept. 13. Apply for circulars at MADAME LE DUC'S, No. 264 West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace.
References—Bishop POTTER, of New-York; S. H. TYNG, D. D., New-York; A. D. GILLETTE, D. D., New-York; JOHN C. APPLETON, Esq., New-York, and many others if necessary. Terms very reasonable.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—MR. AND Mrs. WILLARD, PRINCIPALS.—The school year will commence on the second Wednesday of September. Terms, $225 per year; for board, including washing, fuel, lights and sinning, thoroughly taught. Discipline parental, yet firm. For further particulars, address the Principals, at Troy, N. Y.

TRINITY SCHOOL—NO. 181 WEST 14TH-ST., corner of 8th-av.—This school will re-open on the 6th of September, with a full corps of experienced teachers. Circulars, with terms, &c., may be had of C. Shepard & Co., D. Appleton & Co., Roe Lockwood & Son, or at the school building. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., Rector, Late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford

MISS DELANEY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies and Children, No. 5 Wyckoff-st., Brooklyn, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 6. A few pupils will be received in the family as boarders and to be educated in the English branches, with French and music included, for $250 per annum, payable quarterly in advance.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND DOCTOR F. GERTHET will open their united Classical, French and English School, with a Primary Department and Gymnasium, at No. 920 Broadway, on Sept. 13. Circulars may be had at Lockwood's Bookstore, or Crowen's.

MADAME MARTINET'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 32 West Twenty-first st., between Fifth and Sixth-avenues; will re-open on Wednesday, Sept. 15th.

MRS. MULLIGAN AND MISS ROBERTS' boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 3 West 21st-st., will open after the Summer vacation, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

MISS L VOGELBUSH WILL OPEN A German and English Day and Boarding School on Sept. 1, at No. 83 West Warren st., Brooklyn L. I. For particulars and references see circulars, which may be obtained from Messrs. B. Westermann & Co., No. 290 Broadway.

MISS BUCKLEY, LATE OF RUTGER'S Female Institute, will be prepared to receive pupils at the Don Bernard French and English Institute, No. 1 West 24th st., on and after Sept. 15.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., re-opens Sept. 13.
M. W. LYON and J. KARGE, Principals.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Next session commences Oct. 7. For catalogues, just published, address
C. V SPEAR & J. R. BOYD, Principals.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL for young Ladies, No. 23 Gramercy-park, will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, at which time a punctual attendance is earnestly requested.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S BOARDING AND Day School will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 26 East 30th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SELECT ACADEMY, No. 18 Tompkins place, will re-open on MONDAY, Sept. 6. For circulars, apply to
A. T. BALDWIN, Principal.

MISS SALTER'S CLASSES FOR DRAWING and Painting re-open Sept. 15, at No. 175 10th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

MURRAY HALL YOUNG LADIES' BOARDing and Day School, No. 101 West 36th-st. Rector—Rev. J. J. SLOCOMBE. Seventh Session begins Sept. 14.

MISS S. A. SHEPARD'S SCHOOL WILL be reopened at No. 241 East 13th-st. on Monday, Sept. 13, 1858.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. AND MADAME DON BERNARD'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, removed to No. 1 West 24th-st., first door from 5th-av. The above Principals have associated to their Institute Miss Jane Bulkley, who has had in charge for the last ten years the senior classes in Rutger's Institute. Mr. DON BERNARD, graduate in Letters and Laws of the University of Paris; Madame DON BERNARD, formerly French Teacher of Rutger's Institute. The means for conferring a thorough academic education are of the highest order. School re-opens on the 15th of September. There is a Preparatory Department in the Institute.

NO. TWENTY-NINE TWENTY-FIRST-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—French and English Special Institute, for boys from 5 to 9 years old, under the direction of Mrs. DE COURCELLE, will reopen the 15th of September.
Mr. DE COURCELLE will also give private lessons in the French language, either at his own house or at the residence of his pupils. The best references can be offered.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 138 Congress-st., near Clinton, Brooklyn.—Messrs. CLARK & BROWNELL, late of the Polytechnic Institute, will open a Classical and English School on WEDNESDAY, Sept 1. Young men prepared for college or business, and careful personal attention given in all cases. Modern languages taught by native teachers. Applications for admission received on the premises.

BUSINESS EDUCATION.—BOYS OR MEN prepared for business at DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No 609 Broadway; learn more of Arithmetic, business writing and book-keeping in one month than in a year at ordinary schools. Terms only $15 for private desks secured now. Regular terms $25.

THE MISSES McFARLANDS' SCHOOL, No. 500 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, will re-open, for the Fall term, on MONDAY, Sept. 6.

MADAME BERGIER'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., near 32d-st., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 15.

MRS. NEWCOMB'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 93 Orange-st., Brooklyn Heights, will re-open on MONDAY, Sept. 13. Boarding Pupils limited to ten.

TEACHERS.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE.—Appleton's Building, No. 346 Broadway. Schools and Academies supplied with competent teachers. Especial attention paid to orders for music teachers. Schools supplied with pupils; parents with schools, circulars gratuitously, and teachers with positions. See *Tribune* of 30th for list of vacancies. References—Faculty Amherst College, Dr. LOWELL MASON, &c.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

A LADY, ACCUSTOMED TO TEACH THE higher English branches, French, Music and Drawing, wishes an engagement as a daily or resident teacher in a school, or would unite with a lady wishing a first-class English school. A preference given to this City or its vicinity. Unexceptionable references can be furnished. Address, for one week, EDUCATION, Station E, No. 368 8th-av.

TEACHER.—A GRADUATE, WITH 5 YEARS' experience in and around this city, desires an engagement. He teaches Greek, Latin, Mathematics, French and German. Is well versed in History and the Belles Letters, and deemed to excel in teaching English composition. Understands Vocal and Domestic guitar Bookkeeping. Good references given. Address DEVONCOURT, Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY TO TAKE CHARGE of a department in a seminary situated a few miles south of Albany. Decided ability to teach will be required. Salary for the first year from $250 to $300. Ability to teach the piano-forte and vocal music would command additional salary. Address M. K., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A TEACHER'S SITUATION.—A GENtleman competent to teach the English, Latin, Greek, French and Italian languages, wishes an engagement as (resident or daily) teacher of all or any of the above branches, in a school, seminary, or private family. Has no objection to go South. Address, immediately, HORACE, Union-square Post-office.

TEACHERS AND SCHOOLS ARE SERVED at the Protective and Detective Agency, No. 348 Broadway, on terms which ensure satisfaction to all parties. Such as have not been suited heretofore are invited to patronize us. VINCHELL, WILLIS & CO.

A YOUNG L

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the New-York Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$7,779,696 13
Average amount of Specie	2,465,912 07
Average amount of Circulation	248,947 00
Average amount of Deposits	6,919 5o5 96

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 26th day of August, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday August 28, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$948,844 00
Average amount of Specie	94,868 00
Average amount of Circulation	89,662 00
Average amount of Deposits	537 533 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$517,455 00
Average amount of Specie	50,386 00
Average amount of Circulation	94,047 00
Average amount of Deposits	259,123 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$6,867,234 27
Average amount of Specie	2,306,744 82
Notes Late Bank of America	$21,846
Notes Late Bank of America	78,857
	100,703 00
Average amount of Circulation	7,032,808 68
Average amount of Deposits	

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. L. JENKINS, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. L. JENKINS, Assistant Cashier.
Affirmed before me this 3th day of August, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMONWEALTH—IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$12,977,570 81
Average amount of Specie	2,383,895 02
Average amount of Circulation	1,975 00
Average amount of Deposits	8,260,824 66

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN A. STEVENS, President of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
JOHN A. STEVENS, President.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,033,016 72
Average amount of Specie	131,731 51
Average amount of Circulation	93,903 16
Average amount of Deposits	974,848 86

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,510,615 00
Average amount of Specie	1,127,017 68
Average amount of Circulation	337,440 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,849,920 77

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. MEEKER Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
REEVES E. SELMES, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,639,355 63
Average amount of Specie	262,018 63
Average amount of Circulation	76,213 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,471,012 82

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,291,013 61
Average amount of Specie	850,837 96
Average amount of Circulation	189,127 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,082,239 24

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,571,030 18
Average amount of Specie	1,244,410 59
Average amount of Circulation	272,750 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,462,011 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. W. DUER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,292,870 59
Average amount of Specie	274,088 58
Average amount of Circulation	216,118 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,929,256 38

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$359,397 50
Average amount of Specie	30,152 00
Average amount of Circulation	105,521 00
Average amount of Deposits	298,351 76

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th of August, 1858.
E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,435,068 66
Average amount of Specie	381,467 19
Average amount of Circulation	163,541 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,175,136 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENJAMIN LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$535,156 69
Average amount of Specie	61,818 24
Average amount of Circulation	92,924 00
Average amount of Deposits	288,038 06

City and County of New-York, ss.—I. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
CALVIN SMITH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,139,739 00
Average amount of Specie	1,631,770 00
Average amount of Circulation	130,452 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,662,046 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of August, 1858.
J. O. HARDER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$687,639 77
Average amount of Specie	100,940 21
Average amount of Circulation	131,780 00
Average amount of Deposits	534,462 14

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,203 912 30
Average amount of Specie	489,252 04
Average amount of Circulation	16,510 25
Average amount of Deposits	1,969,355 16

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. CARTWRIGHT, Assistant Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. CARTWRIGHT, Ass't Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
W. O. MUNFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,491,734 06
Average amount of Specie	6[illegible]54 [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	1[illegible]2 [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	2,[illegible]72 [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. W. TALMAN, Assistant Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. W. TALMAN, Ass't Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853 for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,440,945 77
Average amount of Specie	317,523 95
Average amount of Circulation	124,196 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,425,268 18

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 30th day of August, 1858.
ANDREW ROHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$190,034 03
Average amount of Specie	30,075 07
Average amount of Circulation	58,333 00
Average amount of Deposits	109,953 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. S CARMAN, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 28th day of August, 1858.
WM. H. RIDLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,872,826 17
Average amount of Specie	353,958 38
Average amount of Circulation	119,323 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,697,123 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. J. LANE Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$714,980 97
Average amount of Specie	156,451 67
Average amount of Circulation	109,995 00
Average amount of Deposits	589,331 79

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$311,911 02
Average amount of Specie	48,327 47
Average amount of Circulation	36,345 00
Average amount of Deposits	169,956 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier, of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 30th day of August, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,230,989 11
Average amount of Specie	219,336 13
Average amount of Circulation	97,635 00
Average amount of Deposits	815,671 57

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM H. JOHNSON, President of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM H. JOHNSON, President.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,597,961 55
Average amount of Specie	294,759 53
Average amount of Circulation	199,887 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,623,129 06

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES BUELL, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$836,870 55
Average amount of Specie	233,111 86
Average amount of Circulation	105,210 00
Average amount of Deposits	790,447 53

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,090,369 58
Average amount of Specie	363,068 73
Average amount of Circulation	205,960 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,839,149 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday morning, August 28, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$6,315,785 61
Average amount of Specie	1,048,963 85
Average amount of Circulation	316,578 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,277,086 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$926,705 64
Average amount of Specie	155,807 70
Average amount of Circulation	97,387 00
Average amount of Deposits	704,760 96

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. WILLIAMS, Jr., President of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOS. WILLIAMS, Jr., President.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,727,595 12
Average amount of Specie	212,698 31
Average amount of Circulation	165,121 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,285,629 72

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,632,422 35
Average amount of Specie	1,060,775 51
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of late Mechanics' Bank	239,904 50
Average amount of Deposits	5,692,163 46

* Under this head are included Coin, Bullion, Clearing House and Mint Certificates.

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JACOB D VERMILYE, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,300,536 67
Average amount of Specie	263,812 86
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	129,726 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,525,212 18

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES BARNES, President of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JAMES BARNES, President.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the five days ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$7,481,290 69
Average amount of Specie	1,163,489 52
Average amount of Circulation	217,177 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,896,489 48

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE I. SEney, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the five days ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,484,837 69
Average amount of Specie	264,540 67
Average amount of Circulation	110,274 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,094,307 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I. F. M. HARRIS, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being daly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
JAMES A. LOW, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,416 400 32
Average amount of Specie	298,848 93
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank	174,597 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,267,101 81

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS. GALLATIN, President of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JAS GALLATIN, President.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of August, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$365,235 71
Average amount of Specie	35,986 51
Average amount of Circulation	92,276 00
Average amount of Deposits	267 243 73

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALEX MASTERSON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. MASTERSON, Jr. Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
J. H. WYCKOFF, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$401,983 62
Average amount of Specie	56,660 70
Average amount of Circulation	153,297 00
Average amount of Deposits	140,982 52

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
F. T. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
CHAS. E. LOWRY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$276,730 42
Average amount of Specie	32,293 28
Average amount of Circulation	117,348 00
Average amount of Deposits	274,562 42

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Aug. 28, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$157,183 81
Average amount of Specie	29,142 83
Average amount of Circulation	15,014 00
Average amount of Deposits	12,874 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. P. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. B. HAYS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,754,327 42
Average amount of Specie	417,797 35
Average amount of Circulation	160,558 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,513,763 62

City and County of New-York, ss.—I. PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 28th day of August, 1858.
J. O. HARDER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK —As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$535,946 80
Average amount of Specie	79,746 57
Average amount of Circulation	97,912 16
Average amount of Deposits	366,144 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,066,195 95
Average amount of Specie	139,213 73
Average amount of Circulation	123,915 00
Average amount of Deposits	809,453 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT BUCK, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. BUCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,120,316 62
Average amount of Specie	989,552 42
Average amount of Circulation	181,287 33
Average amount of Deposits	3,605,721 51

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
GEORGE E. LEEFE, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$622,167 32
Average amount of Specie	182,297 09
Average amount of Circulation	113,895 00
Average amount of Deposits	542,447 63

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES F. HUNTER, President of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES F. HUNTER, President.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of August, 1858.
P. S. PALMER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,327,930 20
Average amount of Specie	700,350 76
Average amount of Circulation	48,544 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,729,445 78

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
JNO. T. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,020,513 39
Average amount of Specie	224,620 05
Average amount of Circulation	95,397 00
Average amount of Deposits	722,145 13

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARCHIBALD PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,269,085 54
Average amount of Specie	220,696 43
Average amount of Circulation	194,616 00
Average amount of Deposits	817,182 45

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,186,951 00
Average amount of Specie	443,562 00
Average amount of Circulation	99,197 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,483,887 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,323,993 69
Average amount of Specie	158,990 44
Average amount of Circulation	307,853 00
Average amount of Deposits	790,078 77

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,904,343 16
Average amount of Specie	646,615 58
Average amount of Circulation	155,131 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,494,326 64

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

LOAN OFFICES.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE ON all kinds of personal property, merchandise &c. Jewelry bought and sold.
No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall st., New-York.
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

France,	Belgium,	Italy,
Great Britain,	Spain,	Germany,
Ireland,	Portugal,	Russia,
Holland,	Switzerland,	Sweden.

ALSO, ON
Athens, Constantinople, Alexandria,
Beyrout, Jerusalem, Cairo, &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

TO IMPORTERS.
H. S. LANSING & CO., European Bankers, Commission Merchants, and proprietors of the
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
Nos 72 and 98 Broadway, New-York,
Forward goods from London, Liverpool, Paris and Havre with the utm

LONG ISLAND.

Special Meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council.

CROTON WATER-WORKS—THE CABLE CELEBRATION—AN INVITATION TO ATTEND CHURCH ACCEPTED.

A special meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council was held last evening, President KALBFLEISCH in the Chair. The special object of the meeting was to receive a communication from the Water Commissioners, which was presented and read as follows:

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of Brooklyn:

GENTLEMEN: The Board of Water Commissioners would respectfully represent to your honorable body that the existing contract for supplying the city with water provides that all the water east of Baisley's Pond shall be brought from its sources to the easterly terminus of the conduit at Jamaica Creek, in an open canal of about 7¾ miles in length, with no other protection to its bottom and sides than that afforded by a puddling of clay; that although it is possible so to construct it as to temporarily answer the purpose, every day's experience since the commencement of the construction of the canal, has served to convince them that it can never be made an enduring work, nor one which can ever give any satisfaction, nor reflect any credit upon the contractor or the city, while the cost of its maintenance will probably far exceed the interest upon the difference between its cost and that of a more permanent structure. This consideration, added to the danger (from which it can never claim exemption) of breaches being occasionally made from storms and other causes, which, until repaired, would cut off so much of the supply as came from points eastward of such breach, together with the certainty of its ultimate abandonment, and the substitution of a more costly structure, is, to the minds of the Commissioners, of sufficient importance to warrant an increased expenditure for such a change in the plan of construction as will obviate all these objections.

Entertaining these views, they have always felt that such change was desirable, and ought to be made; but all the estimates heretofore made of the cost of such change have been so high as to render it doubtful whether it would result in any pecuniary advantage to the city.

Numerous plans and suggestions have from time to time been made, with the object of accomplishing this most desirable change, which have finally resulted in Messrs. WELLES & Co., submitting the plan now about to be proposed, which is to construct a cylindrical brick aqueduct, eight inches thick, similar to the Cochituate or Boston Aqueduct, being a cheaper form than that now constructing, and yet one which, from the nature of the soil over which it passes, it is believed can be made of a perfect and enduring character, and fully capable at all times and under all circumstances, of conveying the quantity of water now contracted for, and a much larger quantity, by raising the sources of supply at the easterly terminus, and increasing the rapidity of its flow.

The successful working of the Cochituate or Boston Aqueduct may be cited as proof of the sufficiency of the structure proposed, for the purposes for which it is designed.

That work is of brick, of eight inches thickness, or egg shape, with the small end upward, originally constructed to convey some eight or nine millions of gallons daily, but now delivering fifteen or sixteen millions daily, by means of the increased velocity acquired by giving it an increased head, and this is laid through a very rocky and uneven country, constructed alternately in embankment and excavation—circumstances calculated severely to test its strength; while, on the contrary, the Brooklyn works will have a regular and uniform sand foundation, always in excavation, thus securing the best possible bearing, and insuring their durability.

The several dimensions of the proposed aqueduct will be as follows:

From L. Cornell's Pond to P. Cornell's, 16,200 feet, int. diam. 6 feet.
Thence to Simonson's Pond..10,560 feet int diam. 6½ ft.
Thence to Nostrand's Pond.. 5,100 feet, int. diam. 7¼ ft.
Thence to Jamaica Creek.... 8,200 feet, int. diam. 7½ ft.

The branch canals leading from the several ponds to the main line, as provided in the existing contract, also to be changed to aqueducts of a like character, and similar to that already built from Baisley's Pond to the main conduit; each being of such capacity as fully to enable it to carry the amount derivable from the source with which it connects, thus bringing the entire supply through covered aqueducts of brick masonry, secure against breaches, frost and snow, as well as the danger of the quality of the water becoming injured from animal and vegetable impurities being thrown or blown into it.

The difference of cost between the canals as contracted for, and the poposed aqueducts, has been estimated by the Contractors at $114,972, and by the Engineer at $140,281, a very small difference in a work of this magnitude. In view, however, of the reduced price of material and labor, the advantage of having on hand all the necessary force and machinery requisite for the work, as well as a laudable desire on their part to sustain a well-earned reputation, as Contractors, the Messrs. WELLES have agreed to make this change for the sum of $110,000, in addition to their contract price, the work all to be done according to the plans and specifications to be made by the Engineer, and subject to his approval, they guaranteeing the perfection and sufficiency of the work in all its parts.

On submitting these propositions, however, to the Engineer, he recommends that the bottom of the 13,300 feet of the proposed work which is required to be of 7¼ and 7½ feet diameter, should be 12 inches thick, instead of 8, in order to render it more substantial and secure; this would increase the cost by about $25,000, making an aggregate increase over the contract price of $135,000. He is unwilling to recommend the work without this addition.

The Commissioners have thoroughly examined, and carefully considered, all the various unfinished portions of the work, with the view of making such reductions in their cost as to cover the expenses of the proposed change, but they find that such reduction would so far mar the beauty and harmony of the work, that it should, if possible, be avoided; and believing this to be a favorable opportunity for getting rid of the canal—which, from its very nature, must always be objectionable—and of securing in its stead a work of a perfect and enduring character, at a comparatively small increase of cost, the Commissioners feel constrained to ask your Honorable Body to confer upon them the authority to incur this additional expense.

They would respectfully urge upon your honorable body the importance of immediate action in the matter: for if the proposed change is to be made, the work on the Canal should cease, and immediate measures be taken to commence the construction of the conduit, as that must be completed as far as P. CORNELL'S Pond the coming Fall to insure the delivery of ten millions of gallons of water per day into the City, as contemplated in the contract.

In conclusion, the Commissioners would respectfully report, that while the work under their charge has not at all times been prosecuted with the dispatch they could have desired, they still feel that it is possible for the contractors to deliver the first supply in the City during the coming Fall, if they make the necessary exertion to do so, which we believe they will.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

BROOKLYN, Aug. 30, 1858.

JOHN H. PRENTICE,
J. CARSON BREVOORT,
WM. WALL,
NICHOLAS WYCKOFF, } Commissioners.
NATHANIEL BRIGGS,
DANIEL VAN VOORHIS
THOMAS SULLIVAN.

JAMES P. KIRKWOOD, Engineer.

The communication was referred to the Water Committee, with directions to report two weeks hence.

THE CABLE CELEBRATION.

Alderman MCNAMEE moved to reconsider the action taken at a previous special meeting appropriating $80 92 for expense of authorities in attending the cable celebration in New-York. Carried. He then moved that $500 be appropriated to illuminate the City Hall on the evening of Sept. 1, and to pay the expenses of the Committee of Arrangements attending the New-York Cable celebration.

Alderman GREEN moved as a substitute that $250 be appropriated.

Alderman MANGER moved that the Board of Education be requested to give the Public School children a holiday on the 1st of September. This was accepted, and, with Alderman GREEN'S motion, adopted.

A resolution, offered by Alderman MCNAMEE, requesting the citizens to illuminate their stores and dwellings on the evening of Sept. 1 in honor of the laying of the cable, was adopted.

Alderman DOUGLASS presented the following:

TRINITY CHURCH, Aug. 24, 1858.

DEAR SIR: A general desire has been expressed that the celebration on the 1st of September of the laying of the Atlantic Cable should be marked by a special service at Trinity Church. In accordance with this wish the Rector has authorized the undersigned, with the sanction of the vestry, to make the arrangements for a service to be held on Wednesday, Sept. 1, precisely at 10 o'clock A. M.

Your attendance is respectfully requested.

FREDERICK OGILBY,
Assistant Minister of Trinity Church.

NOTE.—Room No. 8 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, is assigned for the place of meeting for the Brooklyn authorities, and they will there join the New-York authorities in front of the same, and march to the Church, where seats will be reserved. A general attendance is requested at 9½ o'clock A. M.

The invitation was accepted, and the Board adjourned.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BROOKLYN BOARD OF HEALTH—YELLOW FEVER CASES—A special meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Health was held yesterday to take some action relative to the yellow fever. The Health Officer reported two cases of yellow fever in Amity-street. These were both lighttermen, and they had been employed in lightering goods from vessels in Quarantine. Both of the patients had been taken to the Flatbush Hospital.

In connection with this subject, the following preamble and resolution were presented and adopted:

Whereas, Believing from report to us by the Health Officer, that by communication with lighters and otherwise danger exists of the communication of disease from infected vessels detained at Quarantine, Therefore,

Resolved, That the Board order and direct that all persons attached to any lighter, barge or store where in goods are lightered or stored from vessels at Quarantine, shall remain attached to such lighter or barge, or reside in such store, or some dwelling in the immediate vicinity, under the direction of the Health Officer, and at no time leave the same for at least ten days after such goods shall have been discharged, without first obtaining a permit in writing from said Health Officer.

The Board then adjourned.

Brooklyn Items.

ALTERNATIVE MANDAMUS GRANTED.—Some months ago, Col. C. J. JACK, the indefatigable independent People's Candidate for Congress, appeared as counsel in several liquor cases arising under a section of the Police Law, and beat the State. He applied to the State for his fees, as provided by Statute where the State is beaten, when the Comptroller refused to certify his account. In this emergency, Col. JACK applied to Judge STRONG for a peremptory mandamus. Yesterday an alternative mandamus was granted.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—At about 11 o'clock yesterday morning, JAMES CLIFFORD, an employee of the Long Island Railroad Company, was so severely injured that he cannot recover. He was crushed between two cars while attempting to couple them in the Atlantic-street Depôt. He was taken to the Long Island College Hospital for treatment.

INQUEST.—Coroner REDDING held an inquest yesterday on the body of Mrs. MARGARET MALLOY, in New-Lotts, who died suddenly in an apoplectic fit. A verdict was so rendered.

Coroner REDDING also held an inquest in the County Jail, on the body of JAMES MARTIN, who died from *delirium tremens*.

Obituary.

M. de Lomonosoff, late Russian Minister at the Hague, has recently died. When a young man, M. de Lomonosoff was Secretary of the Russian Legation at Washington.

General Tarrant, a pioneer of Texas, died recently. He was one of the members of the Annexation Convention that met at Austin on the 4th of July, 1845, and a member of the Convention that met at Austin on the 27th of August, to frame the Constitution of the State. Since that time he has been a member of the Legislature.

Mr. Jeremiah Winslow, one of the principal shipowners of Havre, has just died in that city, aged 79. He was an American by birth, but established himself at Havre in 1814, and became a naturalized Frenchman. He occupied himself partly with the whale fishery.

TERRIBLE TORNADO IN ULSTER COUNTY—TWO LADIES KILLED.—A destructive tornado visited a few towns in Ulster County, last Wednesday, tearing up and destroying everything in its course, blowing down trees, fences and even dwellings, and in one of these dwellings were a number of persons, who were crushed by the falling building, killing three and seriously wounding three others. It appears that it made its first appearance at Dewittville, continuing westward in the direction of Smithville, five miles distant. At Dewittville the tornado left a terrible mark as it passed on its destructive course. The houses of Mr. J. SMITH and Mr. HOYT were blown down. There was no one in the former, Mrs. HOYT and her three children being on a visit at the house of Mrs. SMITH. Mrs. HOYT was instantly killed and Mrs SMITH so badly injured that she died in a few hours. A lady named Mrs HORNBECK, who was also in the house, was so seriously injured that her life is despaired of. The three children of Mr. HOYT were also badly injured. Mr. SMITH was in the City at the time of the accident. The tornado passed on its course towards Smithville, but whether any more lives were lost or property destroyed we do not learn.

[Advertisement.]

American Board.

Mark Hopkins, D. D., L. L. D., President of the Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions:

As the large and influential corporation over which you preside is soon to hold its annual meeting at Detroit, permit me to call your attention to a GREAT DELINQUENCY, in the hope that official action will be taken to remedy it. The organs of the Board have voluntarily and freely spoken against privateering war, dueling and intemperance, and in approbation of colonization, the rights of the Indians, and the claims of the Lord's day; and after much urgency on the part of friends of freedom and the slave, the Board did, some years since, speak of the "wickedness," "the disastrous moral and social influences which Slavery exerts" upon the Indian missions, and of "the wrongfulness and evil tendencies of slaveholding." But the Board has, for many years, refused, though repeatedly remonstrated with on the subject, to admit or affirm the principle that slaveholding is a practice which is not to be allowed in the Christian Church—that the practice of hiring slaves of their owners to do the work of the mission should be forbidden—and that on the reception of members to the mission churches slaveholding should be considered *prima facie* evidence against the piety of the candidates applying for admission into the Church.

Is it not time, Sir, for the Board to utter its voice, emphatically, against the STUPENDOUS WRONG of American Slavery, and to take prompt and efficacious measures to clear itself from all complicity with the accursed thing? Can the Board, at its approaching meeting, do anything more acceptable to the great head of the Church, or more advantageous to the cause of missions? It has already declared that it "can sustain no relation to Slavery which implies approbation of the system," and yet sustains missionaries in the Choctaw and Cherokee Nations who admit slaveholders into the Churches as Christians in good and regular standing, thus, "before all Israel, and before the Son," affording countenance to what one of your own missionaries has called "our country's sin," and which, it is allowed, is one of the greatest obstructions to the conversion of the world. Allow me to refresh your mind, and the merits of the corporate and honorary members of the Board, with facts on the important subject.

1. It has been known that for upwards of thirty-five years Slavery has existed among the Choctaw and Cherokee Indians, and that the missions of the A. B. C. F. M. have been in different ways connected with it.

2. In 1840, the Board was considered as declaring that slaveholding is not robbery, and not inconsistent with an approved Christian character and standing.

3. In 1842, the attention of the Board was called to the question whether any, and if any, how many of its Missionaries were slaveholders. It then appeared that the Presidential Committee, or officers of the Board, had for six years had a letter in their hands, written by one of their Missionaries, stating the fact of his holding slaves.

4. In 1844, the Board refused, by a formal vote, to entreat all the Missionaries and agents under its patronage to bear a decided testimony against the sin of oppression—to declare that American Slavery is a sin against God, and grossly at variance with all the holy doctrines and precepts of the Christian religion—to take measures to ascertain to what extent Slavery exists in the churches under its patronage, and especially among the Choctaw and other Indian tribes, and take such action as shall speedily remove the evil, or exonerate them and their Missionaries from all the responsibility and guilt of its continuance or toleration.

5. In 1845 there were something more than one hundred and fifty slaves, and as many as thirty-five slaveholders, connected with the mission churches of the Board.

6. In 1848, it appeared that in the Cherokee mission, the whole number of slaveholding members of the churches was 24; in the Choctaw mission, 38—together 62. That in the Cherokee churches there were 23 slaves, and in the Choctaw churches 104—together 127.

7. The Board has refused to adopt a rule that the funds should not be expended in aid of slaveholding missionaries or churches, and that in the matter of instruction, admonition and discipline, it would expect its missionaries to treat slaveholding in the same manner as they should and would drunkenness, gaming, falsehood, &c.

8. After Mr. Secretary TREAT'S report, although the Board characterized the *system* of Slavery as sinful and wicked, it indicated its position and that of its missionaries on principles which it thought would justify the admission of slaveholders to the mission churches. It did not declare the *sinfulness of slaveholding* in practice—it did not declare that the toleration of it in the Indian churches was but temporary—but, in the language of the Boston *Recorder* at the time, so treated "slaveholding that, for aught we can see, it may be perpetuated in the churches unrebuked." The Synod of Cincinnati also thus held the doings of the Board.

9. It is understood that some of the most influential members of the National Council, in the Indian nations, are members of the mission churches. These Councils have passed diabolical enactments against slaves, free people of color, and their friends, one of them being as follows: "It shall not be lawful for any person or persons whatever, to teach any free negro, or negress, not of Cherokee blood, or any slave belonging to any citizen, or citizens, of the nation, to read or write," under a penalty of $100 to $500, at the discretion of the Court.

10. Mr. TREAT, in his report of 1848, said: "It," referring to the policy of the mission, "does not seem to have been the aim of the brethren to exert any *direct* influence, either by their public or their private teachings, upon the system of Slavery."

11. Mr. TREAT said that, in admitting members to the churches, "they," the missionaries, "did not consider the mere fact of his sustaining this relation," of slaveholder, "a barrier to his admission to the Lord's table;" and, in giving instructions to church members—"the relation of the Christian master to his slave, either as to its lawfulness or its continuance, they have not disturbed; and little has been said to him calling in question the fundamental principles of the system." This, too, while acting under the abominable acts made for its support!

12. The missionaries of the Board among the Indians have made known that they cannot "make it a test of piety, or a condition of admission to the privileges of the church, that a candidate should express a determination not to live and die a slaveholder." They also regard it as impossible "to make it a general rule that the separation of parents and children by sale or purchases shall be regarded as a disciplinable offence." *Neither do they say that it should be in any case.*

13. The Rev. J. C. STRONG, formerly a missionary of the Board in the Choctaw nation, of whom Mr. IRINGSBURY, the oldest missionary there, has said, "There is no missionary in the nation who has a greater influence with the Indians," has published to the world that he abandoned his field of labor because he saw the "system of Slavery gaining strength and consolidating itself in proportion to the advancement of the people in Christianized life, and no influence whatever exerted by the mission to retard the accelerated increase of it."

It is now ten years since the Prudential Committee addressed their letter of instruction to the Choctaw and Cherokee missions. They said: "This institution (Slavery) has its moral relations. Go where you may, and do what you will, in your own appropriate work, it lies directly across your path. It is an anti-Christian system, and hence you have a right to deal with it accordingly. True, it is regulated by law; but it does not, for this reason, lose its moral relations. We cannot forbear an allusion to the exceeding desirableness of your pursuing such a course as shall deliver the (mission) churches from all connection with Slavery."

Notwithstanding, it does not appear that anything has been done by the missionaries to deliver their churches from "all connection with Slavery," or that the Prudential Committee or Board have done anything to enforce their instructions to the missionaries. Is it because the opposition of the Pro-Slavery secular press, aided by the Pro-Slavery religious press, to the principles of the letter of the Prudential Committee, induced them to disavow the authoritative character that had been attributed to it? Is it because the Board itself has neutralized the instructions of the Prudential Committee by its declarations at subsequent annual meetings?

Mr. Secretary WOOD visited the Indian missions in 1855. He drew up a set of resolutions embodying, as he believed, the sentiments of the Prudential Committee, on various subjects, that of Slavery included, and they seemed to be satisfactory to the missionaries; but it does not appear that either Mr. WOOD, or the missionaries, have done anything to carry out the instructions of the Committee respecting "the exceeding desirableness of (their) pursuing such a course as shall deliver the (mission) churches from all connection with Slavery." Is it because these instructions were merely *advisory?* The truth is, the Committee expressed only "the exceeding *desirableness*" of delivering the churches from all connection with Slavery, and left it to the missionaries to do in the premises just what they chose.

It does not appear that they have done anything effectively. Slaveholders still remain church members "in good and regular standing." Not one has been disciplined, so far as the Christian community know. Parents are separated from their children by purchase and sale. Slaves are hired of their masters to do mission work and their masters receive the pay. Church members buy and sell church members. No slaveholder has been refused admission into the mission church simply for being a slaveholder. It is not considered a test of piety that a candidate for church membership should express a determination not to live and die a slaveholder. In fact, things go on much as they did before Mr. TREAT made his report, before the Presidential Committee gave their instructions, before Mr. WOOD and the Missionaries agreed upon a set of resolutions.

The declarations of the Board against "the *system* of Slavery" seem to have been merely *vox et præterea nihil*, for in 1857, they say—in allusion to the missionaries at the Indian nations—without any reference to the Slavery question. "We cannot too highly appreciate the perseverance, the faithfulness and the cheerful and self-denying labors of our missionaries." The instructions of the Prudential Committee appear to have been disregarded. The Committee themselves weakened their force, and the Board weakened them still more by refusing to indorse them. Meantime, the poor Indian is allowed to believe that the Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ tolerates slaveholding—the separation by sale of parents and children—the admission of "men-thieves" into Christian churches—and the nameless atrocities connected with the heathenish system and practice!

And this is not all. Efforts are making to introduce into the Union a new State that will include the Choctaw and Cherokee nations. The State will, it is supposed, be a Slave State. Will not the responsibility rest, in no small degree, upon the missionaries and the Board? The people in that region have been taught that slaveholding was allowed by Christ and the Apostles, and could be tolerated in the American Church. The missionaries have thus taught and acted, and the Board has permitted it. How long shall Christianity be thus dishonored? How long shall such an example be exhibited before heathen nations? How long shall the cry of the slaves at the India missions ascend to Heaven, "How long, O Lord, holy and true, dost thou not judge and avenge our blood?"

In view of these statements, allow me, Sir, as a friend of missions, as an American citizen and Christian, who feels for the character of his country and its precious institutions, and the honor of Christianity, to entreat you to signalize your introduction into the distinguished office you hold, by coalescing with the members of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions to wipe away the stigma that rests upon the Board, and the cause of Missions, on account of its complicity with American Slavery, by some explicit and authoritative act, at the approaching meeting at Detroit, that will show to the world that the Board will henceforth sustain no mission that is not on the "Lord's side" against American Slavery.

Respectfully, yours,
LEWIS TAPPAN.

[Advertisement.]

PYROTECHNIC DISPLAY ON THE EVENING OF SEPTEMBER 1, IN HONOR OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—The Joint Committee on the Atlantic Telegraph Celebration having accepted my offer to furnish a gratuitous exhibition of fireworks on Wednesday next, I hereby respectfully inform the public that I will give my first public display in this City on the evening of the above day in front of the City Hall.

The programme will be published in the papers of Tuesday next.

G. A. LILLIENDAHL,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1858. No. 62 John-street.

[Advertisement.]

CAUTION TO SOUTHERN MERCHANTS.

I understand a large quantity of counterfeit and imitation Scheidam Aromatic Schnapps has been sent to this market from Philadelphia, and sold to some of the Wholesale Grocers, Druggists and Liquor Merchants, who are offering it for sale much below my wholesale price. I would caution the Southern and Western Merchants from purchasing the vile stuff, as it is nothing but American Whisky flavored with Juniper, and reduced some thirty per cent. below proof.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Sole Importer, No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]

OCEAN TELEGRAPH!

BRANDRETH'S PILLS!

BOTH IMPORTANT!

But what is news to the sick? what to the dead? Therefore, Braadreth's Pills are most important, for they restore health and save life. Principal office, No. 294 Canal-street. Sold, also, everywhere at 25 cents and 13 cents per box, plain and sugar-coated.

[Advertisement.]

SARATOGA EMPIRE WATER

Dépôt is removed from No. 68 Barclay-street to No. 410 Broadway, near Canal-street, where all orders will be promptly attended to by

G. W. WESTON & Co., or
G. R. BURROWS.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.

PHOTOGRAPHS,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures of beautiful design and finish, will be retailed at our wholesale manufacturing dépôt, No. 376 Broadway.

ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Habitual constipation, the parent of apoplexy, general debility, and premature decay, is permanently cured by a course of the Pills, and no external disease can long resist the Ointment.

[Advertisement.]

CYRUS W. FIELD.—Imperial Photograph of CYRUS W. FIELD on exhibition at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway, over THOMPSON'S Saloon.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....AUG. 30.

$500	Ohio 6s '60	101¾	
1,000	Tenn. 6s '90	91¾	
1,000	Missouri St. 6s	94¾	
3,000	do	s30	84¾
9,000	do		84¾
8,000	Virginia 6s		92
2,000	Erie R. 2d m. bs.		80
2,000	Erie R. con. bs. '71		30¾
1,000	Mich. Cen. R. R. 8 pr ct. S. F. con. bs.		96¾
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. bds		91¾
21,000	L. C. & M. L. G. bds		24¾
5,000	do		24¾
10,000	do		24¾
8,000	M. S. 2d mtge bds		50
3,500	do		49¾
11,000	Metropolitan Bank		107¾
56	Mil. & Miss. R. R.		18¾
25	do		18¾
10,000	Peoples' Bank		99½
15	Park Bank		102¼
177	Pacific Mail St. Co		89
50	do	s30	88¾
30	do		88¾
200	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s30	80
145	do		80¾
100	do	b60	80¾
13	do		80¾
29	do		80¼
200	do	b60	80¾
50	do	s30	80¾
100	do	s60	80
100	do	b30	80¾
400	Erie Railroad		18¼
150	do		s10 18¾
150	do		b10 18¾
12	do		18⅛
200	do		s60 18
50	do		s30 18⅛
150	Ill. Central R.		c 71¾
50	Reading R.R.		c 48⅞
125	do		c 49
200	do		b60 49
200	do		s60 48¾
15	Mich. Cen. R. R.		59¼
10	do		59¾
120	Mich. So. & N. In. R.		24½
100	do		s30 24⅜
100	do		24⅝
100	do		btw 24⅝
450	do		b60 24⅞
200	do		c 24¾
132	Mich. S. & N. I. p. f.		46
50	Gal. & Chic. R.		b60 84¾
15	do		85
100	do		s30 84¾
100	Cleve. & Tol. R.		b60 35¼
150	C. & R. I. R.		b3 74¼
140	do		74⅜
150	do		b3 74⅜
100	do		b30 74⅜
150	do		b60 74⅜
100	Canton Company		20
200	Gardiner Gold Co.		⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	Cal. St. 7s new	b30	84
10,000	Mo. State 6s	s60	84⅜
3,000	do		84⅞
2,500	Ill. Cen. R.R. bs.		91⅜
1,000	I. & C. & M. L. G bs.		24¼
150	Pacific M. S. Co.	s60	88⅜
132	do		89
125	Penn. Coal Co.		71½
20	Mil. & Miss. R. R.		17⅜
400	N. Y. Cen. R. R.		80⅜
100	do		80⅜
300	Erie R. R.	s60	18
125	do		18¾
50	do		18¾
100	do	b30	18⅝
200	Reading R. R.		49
100	do		49¼
50	Mich. Cen. R. R.	b30	59
50	Chi. & Rk. I. R. R.		74⅜
50	do	b30	74⅜
35	M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.		24⅜
50	do	b10	24⅜
50	do	s10	24⅜
100	do	s3	24⅜
50	M. S. & N. Ia. pref. st.		45
40	Ill. Cen. R. R.		77¾
25	Gal. & Chi. R. R.		84¾
50	do		84⅞
100	Clev. & Tol. R. R.		35¼
100	LaC. & Mil. R. R.		8¾

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$1,000	California St. 7s	95	
2,000	C. P. R. R. Dul.	95	
6,000	Mem. City gar. 6s	73½	
3,000	Sac. & Mis. R. 10s	47¼	
13,000	Water'n City 8s	31	
20,000	Nash. & Ch. R. 6s	73¼	
	3 Notes of L. E. Glatz for $664 51 each	$30	
	4 Amer Exch. Bk		106¾
10	Imp. & Trad. Bank		106
10	Mechan'cs' Bank		106
20	Bank Bank		102
20	Commonwealth Bk.		96
40	People's Bank		99¾
10	Arctic F. I. Co.		100
10	New World F. I. Co.		99
20	Phœnix F. I. Co.		140½
8	do		140
10	Home F. I. Co.		149½
6	do		149
5	Rich. Co. Gas Co.		46
100	Continental Bank		97
75	Mercantile Bank		120
10	Secur. F. I. Co.		103
10	Phœnix Bank		135
30	Ce. W. Mar. I. Co.		115
10	Resolute F. I. Co.		104½
10	do		105
50	Mut. F. I. Co.		100
100	Brooklyn C. R. R.		101
300	do		99
35	Exchange F. I. Co.		96¾
100	East Riv. F. Ins. Co.		95
100	Williamsb'g Gas Co.		40½
25	Knickerb'k F. I. Co.		129¾
22	Beekman F. I. Co.		107¾
10	do		108
10	Niagara F. I. Co.		137
16	Equitable F. I. Co.		147
50	Pacific M. S. Co.		88¾
20	Harmony F. I. Co.		84¾
10	Union Ferry Co.		10¾
10	Lennox Ins. Co.		98½
5	Goodhue F. I. Co.		90½
5	do		89½
20	Arctic Fire Ins. Co.		99½
10	City Fire Ins. Co.		17 0
2	Columbia Ins. Co.		99½
7	Home Fire Ins. Co.		156¾
23	Bowery Fire I. Co.		173
50	Stonington R. R.		49
16	United S. F. I. Co.		139
10	do		129¾
10	Wash. F. I. Co.		140
10	Hamb'r F. I. Co.		93
20	Amer. Coal Co.		31½

MONDAY, Aug. 30—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the week past, ending Saturday, Aug. 28, the particulars of which are advertised by each Bank separately on another page of this paper, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous weekly statement of Aug. 21:

Decrease in Loans	$283,805
Decrease in Specie	532,501
Decrease in Circulation	12,247
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	1,439,040

Including the exchanges between the Banks through the Clearing-House, and also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with last week, and also with the movement this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Aug. 29, 1857.	Aug. 28, 1858.	Aug. 21, 1858.
Capital	$65,430 000	$66,717,000	$66,717,000
Loans	116,568,919	126,084,426	126,368 231
Specie	9,241,376	27,817,006	28,349,507
Circulation	8,671,060	7,467 367	7,480,684
Gross Deposits	84,812,886	103,928,178	104,609,658
Exchanged	23 952,084	16,208,038	15 449,678
Undrawn	60,860,802	87,720 140	89,159,980
In Sub-Treasury	12,426,536	13 418,098	13,739,639

The Specie line turns out nearly twenty-eight millions, about the figure anticipated on the Street, and this, exclusive of the California remittance of $1,434,000, which will give the average of the new week full $29,000,000 to start with. A number of the Banks have run down their Loans, and the aggregate line averages less by $283,805 than last week. The Deposits apparently run down $1,439,040, after deducting the clearances of the week. The Southern and Western Banks are gradually reducing their balances, as usual toward the close of the Summer.

The Money Market to-day is without change in rates and generally dull in movement. The Brokers are getting money on call at 3@4 ℔ cent., and on prime short paper 4@5 ℔ cent. The longer date bills are in less favor at bank, and the terms made on 4@6 months range from 5 to 7 ℔ cent., according to the classification of the makers. An extra demand for Exchange for Havana account this morning, stiffened the rate on London to 109⅜@109¾ ℔ cent. sales, and the closing quotation this afternoon is 109⅜@109¾ ℔ cent. On Paris there is no change, 5.12½@5.11¼.

The reaction in favor of the Stock Market, noticed at the close of last week, continued to-day, and prices were even stronger than on Saturday, until near the close of the second session of the Brokers, when New-York Central lost ¼@⅜ ℔ cent. from the top rate of the day, and one or two other Stocks left off a fraction weaker. In addition to the printed list, there were some considerable Street sales of Central and Galena between the sessions of the Board, at 80½@⅝ for the first, and 85, buyer, 30 days, for Galena. The last bid for Central in the afternoon was 80¼, the same as on Saturday; Reading left of ⅝ better, selling at 49⅜ ℔ cent.; Rock Island 74⅜@¼ ℔ cent.; Toledo 35½; Erie 18¼@⅜, steady. The advance in Milwaukee and Mississippi was partly lost—sales 18¼@17½ ℔ cent. There was a free business done in Michigan Southern common shares at 24½@24⅜@24¼ cash, and 24⅜, buyer 60 days. The small investment orders continue for Pacific Mail at 88¾@89, and for Panama, which sold, privately, at 114½@115 ℔ cent. Altogether on the Share list the *Bull* account was rather in the ascendant, though the *short* sellers, as the business of the day advanced, showed more disposition to meet the market. In State Stocks prices were firmer, and in United States Fives some business was done at 103⅜, interest from 1st January. In Railway Bonds the changes are not important. The Michigan Southern second mortgage is now marketable at 50 ℔ cent. The Sinking Funds are worth 68@70 ℔ cent. The La Crosse Land Grants are ¼ ℔ cent. weaker. The Milwaukee second mortgage 10 ℔ cent. is held for 65@67 ℔ cent.; the Wabash Valley Firsts at 70, and the Delaware and Lackawana at 78@80 ℔ cent. Illinois Central Construction Bonds are scarce at 91½. The general market closed steady.

The *City of Baltimore* screw steamer, from Liverpool, Wednesday, Aug. 18, arrived here this morning, with later advices by one day than by Cape Race Telegraph. The English and French funds were firmer. In London money on the Stock Exchange was had at 1½ ℔ cent. In the Discount market the rates were unchanged. In Paris there was some talk of a further reduction of the rate of discount at the Bank of France to 3 ℔ cent. The following is the latest in American Stocks:

American Railways.	Closing prices.	Business done
Illinois Central 6 ℔ ct., 1875	82 to 84	
Do., 7 ℔ cent., 1875	87 to 84	
Do., do., free land, 1860	78 to 80	xc.
Do., $100 shares, $40 paid	22 to 20	dis.
Michigan Cen. 8 ℔ cent., '60	85 to 90	
Do., do., 1869	86 to 88	xs. 87 xc.
Do. (sink'g fund), do. 1882	90 to 92	
Do., $100 shares	55 to 65	
Michigan S. and N. Indiana 7 ℔ ct. (sinking fund), 1885	62 to 64	
Do., $100 shares	23 to 26	
New-York Central, 6 ℔ cent. (sinking fund), 1883	82 to 84	
Do., 7 ℔ cent., con. 1864	92 to 94	
Do., $100 shares	79 to 81	
New-York and Erie, 3d mortgage, 7 ℔ cent., 1883	67 to 69	xc. xc.
Do. (Sinking Fund) '75	35 to 40	
Do. Bonds con. 1862	30 to 35	
Do. do. 1871	30 to 35	
Do., $100 shares	16 to 18	
Pennsylvania Cen. Bonds: 1st mortgage, con. 6 ℔ cent.	90 to 92	
2d mort. 6 ℔ ct. sterling	90 to 92	

The London *Times* says of the India Loan just awarded:

"The biddings for the India Loan of £3,579,000 in 4 ℔ cent. debentures, were handed in on Tuesday, and the whole has been taken, with the exception of £398,500. The minimum price fixed by the India House, with the concurrence of the President of the Board of Control and the Chanc